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ERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

28,977 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 27-28, 1976 Established 1887

Argentine Junta Appoints Videla To Be President

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, March 26.—The three-man military junta nounced this afternoon that it has designated Gen. Jorge Videla, *commander of the army and a junta member, as President of* republic.

The announcement was made shortly after the United States ame the first country to recognize the new government.

Military sources said that Gen. Videla will be sworn in Monday. will succeed President Isabel Peron, who was overthrown by the armed forces in a bloodless coup *early Wednesday.*

The other members of the junta are the commanders of the air force and the navy.

Meanwhile, the junta's program of national reorganization took shape today in a series of *sweeping* measures to discipline Argentine institutions.

Forty-eight hours after a bloodless coup overthrew President Peron, the armed forces had intervened directly in a broad spectrum of Argentine life.

Congress is recessed, civil courts are on a mandatory judicial vacation, colleges are closed, political parties are suspended and unions are deprived of their right to strike.

Military officers have been put *in charge of government* ministries, state-owned enterprises and provincial and municipal governments.

In a communiqué issued today, the junta said that officers appointed to public jobs would not be paid the corresponding salary. In past military governments, some officers have collected both armed forces pay and public salaries.

An initial statement after the coup early Wednesday said that the three-man junta's first purpose was to wipe out subversion and its second was to promote *development* with the goal of assuring the later establishment of a democratic government.

Recognized by U.S.

In reporting U.S. recognition today, the junta said that the note of recognition was delivered by Ambassador Robert Hill to the new military Foreign Minister, Rear Adm. Antonio Vanek.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that "we shall continue diplomatic relations with Argentina."

The junta has not said how long it might hold power but a regulation issued last night said that members of the junta could perform their functions for a *maximum of three years.*

No Widespread Repression

In the fight against subversion, there has been *no evidence* that the junta is using widespread repression. Military forces were gradually withdrawn from the streets of Buenos Aires in the first days after the coup and city life appeared normal today.

The junta banned five leftist parties and seized their property, goods and bank accounts.

The leftist parties outlawed by the junta are: the Communist Revolutionary party, the Political Labor party, the Trotskyite Labor party, the Workers *Socialist party* and the Marxist-Leninist Communist party.

The junta had already banned all political activity but had not outlawed any specific party.

Although the government would not say how many prisoners the armed forces had taken following the coup, diplomatic sources estimated that *more* than 500 persons were arrested.

...S., Turkey ...each 4-Year ...ases Pact

...cilities Were Shut ...ter Arms Embargo

...ASHINGTON, March 26 ...T).—Secretary of State Henry ...inger said today that the ...ted States and Turkey have ...ched a four-year agreement ...ning U.S. privileges at de... se facilities in Turkey that e closed last summer.

...he agreement represents a ...jor step toward ending a ...is of confidence between the ... countries that has existed ...e the U.S. Congress imposed ...arms embargo against Turkey ...months ago. The embargo was ...osed because Turkey used ... weapons in its July, 1974, ...sion of Cyprus.

...he agreement, subject to con...sional approval, means the ...ted States will regain access ... several intelligence-gathering ...ities used for monitoring ...tary activities inside the So... Union.

...hese facilities are among 26 ...allations in Turkey that are ...cted by the agreement. U.S. ...leges at these sites were ...ended last July, five months ...r the arms embargo went ... effect.

No Details

...r. Kissinger said after the ...d and final negotiating ses... with Turkish Foreign Min... Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil ... the accord would be signed ...r in the day but the details ...ld not be disclosed until Mon...

...r. Kissinger *said informal* ...sultations with Congress had ...cated that it probably would ...rove the agreement.

...he Constitution requires ratl...tion of a treaty by the ...ate but Mr. Kissinger indicat... that the House of Represen...ves also would be asked to ...on the Turkish bases agree...t.

...r. Kissinger and Mr. Cagla...gil indicated the United ...es would be allowed to ...me operations at the instal...ons immediately after Con...ss approves the agreement.

...peaking to reporters before ... final meeting with Mr. Kis...er, Mr. Caglayangil said that ...n the bases resumed opera...s there would be some ...nges in their control.

...Until now the operation of ...se *defense installations* has ...n in the form of condomin...," he said. "But from now ... during our deliberations we ... trying to work out a new ...us with respect to these ...fense installations."

...e refused to say what the new ...us might be.



United Press International.

VETO IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL—William Scranton signals U.S. action against anti-Israeli resolution at the UN.

U.S. Vetoes Text In UN Deploring Actions of Israel

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 26 (NYT).—The United States last night vetoed a Security Council resolution deploring Israeli policies in Jerusalem and the occupied areas of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

William Scranton, the new U.S. representative at the UN, said that the resolution was "unbalanced."

The 14-to-1 vote concluded a debate that began Monday on anti-Israeli unrest in Jerusalem and in West Bank towns. The nations voting for the resolution were Benin (formerly Dahomey), Britain, China, France, Guyana, Italy, Japan, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, the Soviet Union, Sweden and Tanzania.

Mr. Scranton, speaking before the vote, announced the veto and contended that the draft resolution did not correspond to the *situation.*

'To the Contrary'

It was incorrect, Mr. Scranton *said, to charge that Israel's* policy was aimed at changing the religious character of Jerusalem when "quite to the contrary we think Israel's administration of the holy places in Jerusalem has literally and actively minimized tensions."

The U.S. delegate said that the United States was presently engaged in an effort to "regain momentum" in the negotiating process to reach peace in the Middle East and was convinced the draft resolution "would not help" these efforts.

[In Tel Aviv, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon said today that the veto averted "a far-reaching" crisis between Jerusalem and Washington, the Associated Press reported.

["Without the veto it certainly would have been a big crisis, a far-reaching crisis," Mr. Allon said after meeting with U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Toon. "But thanks to the veto I think the . . . situation has been restored for the better."

[In Damascus, the AP reported, the Syrian government newspaper Al Thaoura reacted angrily to the U.S. veto, saying: "The U.S. *government wants to* torpedo all attempts by the world international community to restore peace and justice in the Middle East."

[A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman accused Washington of "protecting and even encouraging Israel to continue its occupation of the Arab territories."]

The Sponsors

The draft resolution had been worked out by a group of Third *World members of the council* in consultation with Arab and other Islamic countries and with Communist nations. Benin, Guyana, Panama, Pakistan and Tanzania were the sponsors of the text.

The resolution deplored "Is*rael's failure to put a stop to* actions and policies tending to change the status of the city of Jerusalem" and called on Israel to refrain from taking steps against Arab inhabitants of occupied areas, to respect the *"inviolability of the holy places,"* and desist from alleged expropriation of Arab land or the establishment of Israeli settlements on it.

The use of the word "deplores," rather than "condemns," as *(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)*

Left Bars Compromise With Foes

Lebanese, Aligned in 2 Major Forces, Fight On

BEIRUT, March 26 (UPI).—Rival militia and army forces battled for key positions in Beirut and at Mount Lebanon today as leftist spokesmen declared that they could never support a compromise with Lebanon's militant Christians.

At least 30 persons were killed and 70 wounded in the capital and its outskirts. In much of *the city, leftist militiamen and* rebel army troops engaged in intense rocket, mortar and machine-gun duels with soldiers in the private army of the rightist Christians' Phalangist party.

The overall toll from 11 months of civil war rose to more than 15,000 dead and 32,000 wounded.

The Moslem-controlled quarter again came under artillery fire and mortar shelling by Phalangists in eastern Beirut and *loyalist army troops southeast* of the capital.

In a series of political and military moves during the last few days, Lebanon's factionally split army, its 22 militia groups and nine Palestine guerrilla organizations have regrouped into two clearly opposing forces—with the Phalangist party's Pierre *Gemayel leading the rightists* and the Socialist party's Kamal Jumblat at the head of the leftist group.

Leftist leaders met with Mr. Jumblat tonight and declared that their military offensive will not be halted "until the Phalangists are driven from their strongholds."

'Patchwork Solutions'

"We can no longer tolerate partial or patchwork solutions," their statement said.

Mr. Jumblat was widely reported to have finally agreed to go to Damascus tomorrow for talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, who is directing the principal mediation effort for peace *in Lebanon.*

The militant statement by the leftist leaders seemed designed to contradict reports that, on the eve of going to Damascus, Mr. Jumblat had accepted Syrian proposals he previously had rejected.

Mr. Gemayel, who for *all* practical purposes has taken over the leadership of the Maronite Christian community following President Suleiman Franjieh's escape from his shell-damaged Baabda Palace, hinted he was ready to *take Lebanon's dispute to the* United Nations or the Arab League if the Damascus talks fail.

"If the Syrian mediation efforts fail this time, we are no strangers to the United Nations or the Arab League," Mr. Gemayel said in a radio broadcast.

Fighting in Beirut was concentrated on the seafront and *leftist forces failed to make head*way against the Phalangist defense line at the Hilton Hotel—500 meters north of the Holiday Inn, which was overrun by leftists during the week.

A fire that engulfed the Beirut waterfront for three days died down. Public Works Minister Adel Osseiran said that damage was estimated at 50 million Lebanese pounds ($22 million).

A "great catastrophe" was averted when the flames did not reach the nation's stockpile of wheat in the port area, Mr. Osseiran said.

In the Mount Lebanon region, east of Beirut, and around the northern port of Tripoli both *sides claimed victories in fighting* today.

"Things are out of control and are moving at *an astounding* speed," Premier Rashid Karami said. "Nobody knows where we are heading or what destiny awaits us."

Washington Queries Hanoi on Talks on Ties

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The United States sent a message to North Vietnam today saying that the Ford administration is prepared in principle "to normalize relations with Hanoi," Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said.

Mr. Kissinger told newsmen that the message listed "as our principal concern an accounting by Hanoi of the 2,000 Americans missing in action" in the Indochinese war.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said that the message was sent to Hanoi *through the North Vietnamese* Embassy in Paris.

He added that "the text was couched in very general terms but listed the main American aims as the MIA accounting and the need for assurances of Hanoi's peaceful intentions toward neighboring countries in Southeast Asia."

Neither, Mr. Funseth nor Mr. Kissinger specifically ruled out discussions with North Vietnam on the matter of a U.S. economic aid program to help Hanoi recover from war devastation.

"They are free to raise any *issue they wish,"* Mr. Kissinger said when asked if the United States would discuss Hanoi's demand for postwar aid.

"But I would not hold out much prospect for that," the secretary added.

Hanoi has claimed that it was promised $3.25 billion in war re*construction assistance by former* President Richard Nixon. North Vietnam has also made economic help a condition for dealing with the United States.

In talking with the newsmen, Mr. Kissinger went beyond the *previous statements by Mr. Fun*seth when the secretary said, "We are, in principle, prepared to normalize relations with Hanoi."

This statement had been made several months ago by President Ford and Mr. Kissinger, but it was the first time that such a position was made known directly to Hanoi.

The United States has never had diplomatic relations with North Vietnam and the questions of contacts with South Vietnam became moot 11 months ago when the Saigon government collapsed.

Mr. Funseth said that the message to Hanoi spoke only of contacts with North Vietnam and made no reference to re-establishing diplomatic dealings with Saigon. He said that he had no information on what level any talks with Hanoi would be held and added that it was premature to discuss such details without first receiving a response from Hanoi.

Satisfactory Answer

Both Mr. Funseth and Mr. Kissinger stressed that any future normalization of relations with Hanoi must be based on a satisfactory answer concerning the missing in action and the intent of Hanoi toward its neighbors.

U.S. officials said that the message was sent after North Vietnamese leaders told U.S. congressmen who visited Paris and Hanoi last year that they want normal relations with Washington.

State Department sources indicated that Mr. Kissinger and President Ford took this as a signal of Hanoi's willingness to resolve the MIA question and sent today's message in an effort to test North Vietnamese sincerity.

On a campaign tour in San Francisco, Mr. Ford would say only that he noted that a group of congressmen recently recommended that steps be taken toward informal discussions, based on the North Vietnamese providing more information on Americans missing in action. Mr. Ford said that he favored such a move.

Sadat to Ask U.S. for Jets For 'Defense'

He Will Also Seek Anti-Tank Missiles

By Don Oberdorfer

CAIRO, March 26 (WP).—President Anwar Sadat said today that he would ask the United States to provide jet fighter planes, anti-tank missiles and other weapons for the defense of Egypt following the collapse of Cairo's long-standing military relationship with the Soviet Union.

"I think I have the right now to ask for defensive weapons," Mr. Sadat said in an interview in his residence on the banks of the Nile. "When they asked me in the States, I said I didn't have a shopping list. I can now say *that I am in need, at least for* defensive weapons."

Mr. Sadat called the U.S. proposal to sell Egypt six C-130 transport planes—a proposal submitted to Congress by the Ford administration amid objections from Israel—"a very small thing." But he made it clear that the evolving relationship with the *United States, symbolized by the* first proposed military sale in two decades, is of prime importance for Egypt.

Although Mr. Sadat has made no secret of his desire for a military-supply relationship with *the United States, he has not* formally lodged any request other than his controversial bid for the C-130s.

He said that he was making his needs public now in order to explain his situation to the people and Congress of the United States.

Details of Request

The President said that he will seek F-5E fighter planes, which he described as "very moderate . . . not sophisticated" craft that Washington has supplied to Iran. Saudi Arabia and Jordan. He also said that he will ask for TOW anti-tank missiles as well as some communications and naval gear. He said that the weapons are needed this year.

Asked how he can assure that the arms will be used for defensive purposes only, Mr. Sadat *said that the guarantee is "my* attitude toward peace, the steps I have already taken and the validity of my word."

The Egyptian leader, who announced abrogation of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty in a *(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)*

...mmunists Participating

...wo Main Opposition Groups ...orm United Front in Spain

From Wire Dispatches

...ADRID, March 26.—Spain's ... main opposition groups to... agreed to form a united ...nt in their campaign for dem...atic reforms, an opposition ...esman said.

...he spokesman said that the ... groups—the Communist-led ...mocratic Junta and the So...alist-dominated Democratic ...form—would not issue a com...niqué on their accord tonight ...t would hold a press confer...ce *Monday.*

...Leaders of the two organiza...ons, which group opposition ...ctions ranging from the Com...unist party to Christian Dem...crats, have been meeting here ...r the last four days.

...Political observers said that the ...greement implied that the gov...rnment has failed in its efforts ...o isolate the Communist party ...rom the moderate opposition ...roups, which have been tolerated ...n recent months, although they ...re still illegal.

...They also said that the opposi...tion would now be in a position ...o exert more pressure on the ...overnment to speed up the re...form of the authoritarian system set up the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

Meanwhile, rightist groups, in*cluding* the 500,000-member Federation of Civil War Veterans, today announced plans for a mass rally in central Madrid at the same time and place where leftists intend to demonstrate for political freedoms and an amnesty April 4.

The rightists said that they plan to march from Independence Square to Columbus Square to protest the government's alleged leniency toward the leftists, to demand "quick, *efficient* justice" for terrorists and to oppose demands for amnesty.

The announcement of the *right*ist march was made three days after a wide cross section of leftists and liberals had announced their march.

Both marches were scheduled *for midday in the same area, giv*ing rise to fears that they would result in violence between rival groups. The demonstrations must be authorized by the government, but on previous occasions demon(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



United Press International.

PULLING OUT OF ANGOLA—South African troops ferrying trucks across the Kavango River into South-West Africa.

Angola Refugees Fear Killings After South African Pullout

CALAI, Angola, March 26 (Reuters).—Many African refugees at camps near Angola's southern border fear there will be killings when leftist government forces move into the area after South African troops withdraw this weekend.

Some of the estimated 4,000 refugees—especially those with links to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) or the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), the two movements defeated by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the battle for control of the country—say they will either take to the bush or swim the crocodile-infested Kavango River into South-West Africa (Namibia).

[According to informed sources in Windhoek, capital of South-West Africa, the South African authorities have refused a request from leaders of the refugees that they be allowed to cross the border river into South-West Africa. There was no confirmation of the reports either in Windhoek or Pretoria. The request for asylum was sent to the South African authorities yesterday.]

The South Africans regard the border as closed and when the troops go—*they start to pull out* tomorrow—they will dismantle the ferry over the Kavango. Whites and blacks will then have to take their chances of slipping across at night.

According to all information here there is no evidence that forces of the MPLA have attacked refugees as they moved south.

But men and women staying with their children in the tent camps of Cunegal and Calai fear reprisals. There are members of the FNLA and UNITA in most of the refugee families.

Anti-Red Slogans

A note delivered to the South African forces from leading UNITA and FNLA members in the camps appealed for the refugees to be allowed over the border. It said, "There will be indiscriminate killing."

Inspired by a leader who read a statement over a megaphone, the Africans at the camps shouted slogans in support of the FNLA and UNITA, interspersed with cries of "Down with Communism."

For the last six weeks, the MPLA forces have been consolidating their lines 200 miles from the border.

There seems little prospect that UNITA or the FNLA can stage much of a bush war against the MPLA. It will not be long before the MPLA moves south again.

There are about 200 white refugees still in the camps. They declined flights to Portugal in hopes that when calm returned to Angola they could go back to their homes.

Ford Renews Warning

U.S. Plans No Military Strike Against Cuba, Kissinger Says

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that review of actions the Pentagon might take against Cuba does not mean that a crisis is at hand or that a *military strike is planned.*

Mr. Kissinger said the review is intended to give weight to the warning that the United States will not tolerate the renewed use of Cuban and Soviet power to intervene with armed force in southern Africa or anywhere else in the world.

"It is a general precautionary review and not a crisis situation," Mr. Kissinger said at a Senate Foreign Relations Com*mittee hearing.* "We are rather trying to call the attention of the Soviet Union and of Cuba to the serious consequences of contemplated action."

"It is impossible to imagine a time when the Joint Chiefs are not reviewing their contingency planning," Mr. Kissinger said. "We shouldn't look at this situation in terms of any military movement in any foreseeable time frame."

In San Francisco on a campaign trip today, President Ford again warned against further "adventurism by Cuba" in Africa and said the United States would counter with "appropriate action" based on the options now under review. He declined to elaborate.

Mr. Kissinger said it is in the national interest of the United States to make sure that its commitment to black majority rule in southern Africa "is not perceived to result from military action by any outside power."

Mr. Kissinger said it is U.S. policy neither to tolerate such military intervention nor to do anything to perpetuate the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

Critics in Congress have said this twin goal is contradictory and will be impossible to achieve.

Mr. Kissinger said these two "unacceptable choices" can be prevented from arising.

"Our policy will be to promote majority rule and to prevent Cuban and Soviet intervention," he said.

He was reminded of the possibility that some black nations in southern Africa or some black nationalist groups might invite Cuban-Soviet help to speed transition to majority rule.

Mr. Kissinger said those involved "have a real choice to make."

"If they want our active support, they cannot simultaneously threaten us with extracontinental powers," he said.

Boehms Caught in Machinery

Bonn Spy-Hunting Zeal Goes Astray

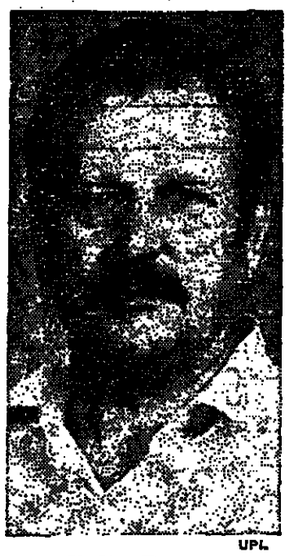
By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, March 26 (NYT).—Walter Boehm was the chief of a labor union office in Bonn, a respected member of the suburban community of Buschofen and a grateful refugee from East German Communism—until Nov. 11, 1974.

He was arrested that day on charges of being a Communist spy and public interest in his case was intense. A wave of concern about East German agents had begun the previous spring, when the discovery of the spy Guenter Guillaume on Willy Brandt's staff forced the Chancellor to resign.

There are estimated to be 10,000 East German agents in West Germany and one is arrested almost every week. The arrests stir calls for more vigilance against the enemies of democracy.

Sometimes an innocent victim —as it turned out Mr. Boehm was—gets caught in the machinery.



UPI.

Walter Boehm

Life Ends

"Your whole life comes to an end," Mr. Boehm says now.

His employer, the West German Labor Union Federation chief, Heinz Vetter, appeared on national television that night and described Mr. Boehm as "a systematic agent" of East Germany.

In Mr. Vetter's interview and in the headlines of most of the next day's newspapers, there was little indication of doubt that Mr. Boehm was a spy or that he would be convicted of the charges against him.

He was born 57 years ago in what is now East Germany and in 1958, like millions of others, he fled to West Germany. His work as a secret anti-Communist labor union activist there began to get dangerous, he said, and he found a position with the union here in 1962, much as Guillaume had done before him.

"I knew Guillaume," Mr. Boehm said. "and I had worked with him in the Chancellor's office. He was responsible for labor union matters, so he was the man I had to deal with."

The Guillaumes, Guenter and his wife, Christel, were convicted of espionage in December and sentenced to 13 and 8 years in prison.

"The secret service said they saw me go into a church without crossing myself," he said, "as though I were going in to conceal a secret meeting. And they said I had gone to Spandau Cemetery in West Berlin, and had started to run when I got inside the gate. They had been watching every move I made for three months."

The examining magistrate was not convinced that there were grounds to keep Mr. Boehm and his wife, Irmgard, in jail pending indictment. They were allowed to return home to Buschofen the next day, while the investigation went on.

"The police had seized all our files and also all our money," he said. "so when we got home to the apartment we didn't have a pfennig." But neighbors came to the rescue.

"They were puzzled, of course," Mr. Boehm said, "but they collected pocket money for us and they brought us food. They were very kind."

The Boehms' teen-age son and daughter were kept out of school for four days but as the investigation dragged on they were allowed to return. Their father said they, too, were treated kindly.

Meanwhile, he had to submit to a series of investigations and interrogations by the Federal Criminal Office, which continued until January of last year.

"They wanted to know why I had made three trips to East Germany," he said, "and I convinced them it was to visit my mother and father in Zittau. They are both too old to travel."

The mysterious run in the cemetery was because it was close to closing time when he arrived at the gate. The government's case began to collapse.

The labor federation then restored Mr. Boehm's $370-a-week salary but not his job.

Charges Dropped

"I didn't even entertain a thought of going back to an organization that would treat me the way they did," Mr. Boehm said—not even after April 14, when the charges against him were dropped.

The statement by the federal prosecutor's office in Karlsruhe was very short. It said: "The suspicion of secret espionage activity in the case has been eliminated and the charges against Boehm and his wife have been dropped."

Finally, in January, Mr. Boehm found a job at no loss of salary, representing the West German European Movement.

But the damage to his reputation remains.

"People look at me sideways and when they hear my name they do a double take," he said. "It's ironic. The East Germans could have arrested me as a West German spy before I left in 1958—but instead it happened here."



United Press International.

RESTORED—Luitsen Kuiper, head of the team that repaired Rembrandt's "The Night Watch" after it was slashed with a knife in September, stands in front of the masterpiece during a formal unveiling at Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum on Friday. After a final varnishing, the painting will go on display in June.

In Congress, Outside

New U.S. Office on Aid Policy Stirs Concern and Criticism

By Sara E. Hansard

WASHINGTON, March 26 (IHT).—Some members of Congress and religious organizations have expressed concern over an office the State Department has set up to coordinate information on how countries vote in international organizations with recommendations for U.S. humanitarian and economic assistance.

They are afraid this will lead to retribution against countries, particularly weaker ones, which need such aid but do not support the United States in organizations like the UN.

The Office of Multilateral Diplomacy officially came into being Jan. 1 amid reports that it had been established to coordinate the "carrots and sticks" of U.S. diplomacy.

On Jan. 10, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of a subcommittee on refugees, sent a letter to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger saying, "The reports are deeply disturbing to me . . . and to many other Americans who strongly support the kinds of humanitarian goals . . . articulated . . . in the recently enacted International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975."

Assistant Secretary of State Robert McCloskey replied that the press reports "considerably distort" the subject. He said that the main function of the office is to improve communications with other countries about vital U.S. interests.

Dale de Haan, an aide on the refugee subcommittee, said that, after several meetings with State Department officials, Sen. Kennedy "is still not satisfied with their explanation." Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, are sponsoring an amendment to the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act striking a paragraph which authorizes the President to consider countries' voting records in determining aid. The bill is now pending in a House-Senate committee.

Although Sen. Kennedy has said he is less concerned about linking military assistance with political aims, Mr. de Haan said the amendment is really aimed at separating humanitarian and long-term economic assistance from aid more suitably coupled with political considerations.

'Politicized' Aid

The amendment reflects the fact, he said, that the Security Assistance Act contains aid for Cyprus and Palestinian refugees and others that Sen. Kennedy thinks should be given solely for humanitarian reasons.

Mr. de Haan said that in the past the U.S. has "politicized" aid intended for humanitarian purposes. He mentioned Mozambique and Cyprus as examples. He said funds earmarked for Mozambique were released more slowly than Congress had intended. In Cyprus, he said, aid for refugees was turned into a political tool for "stabilizing" the island.

Religious organizations have also expressed concern. Three members of the Interreligious Task Force on U.S. Food Policy recently met with John Baker, deputy assistant secretary for international organization affairs. George Chauncey, chairman of the group, said that, even though Mr. Baker assured them that humanitarian aid would not be affected, it was not clear whether Title I food aid (food sold to countries through long-term credits) might be affected.

Decisions Awaited

Mr. Chauncey said religious organizations such as Lutheran World Relief, which has its own food aid program, have expressed concern.

Mr. Chauncey said that he has not heard of any specific instance of the new policy that he would condemn at this point. He expects the task force will "want to follow it some more. We will be watching as more decisions about U.S. developmental assistance are made."

An official of the Office of Multilateral Diplomacy, who asked not to be identified, expressed surprise at the fuss. He emphasized the positive aspects of the office, saying it was established because "we noticed there was a big difference in how nations dealt with us on a bilateral basis and their behavior in international meetings.

"Until now we haven't had a systematic process to make decision officers aware of our positions and of things that are important to us. The main function of the new office, he said, is to get such information to where it is needed in time for it to be of some use before other nations commit themselves to opposing viewpoints. This has been extremely difficult in the past.

And he also said he did "not anticipate" humanitarian and long-term developmental assistance being affected. This represents no real change in U.S. foreign policy, just better coordination, he added.

So far, he said, the office has made no "adverse decisions" about anybody. It has mainly been using computers to look at past votes at this point, he said. But in the future, the office will "systematically include multilateral decisions in the decision-making process" on aid, he said.

Concession Seen to Israel's Supporters

Kissinger Calls Sale to Egypt One-Shot Deal

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Ford administration proposal to sell Egypt six C-130 military air transports is a one-shot transaction and does not commit the United States to long-term arms aid to Cairo, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today.

The proposal for the $65-million sale, sent to Congress yesterday, "applies only to the C-130s and the training of some Egyptian officers in the United States," Mr. Kissinger told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee hearing.

Asked specifically if the proposed sale commits the United States to future arms deals with Egypt, Mr. Kissinger said it does not.

The subcommittee is considering the administration's $2-billion foreign arms aid program for the next fiscal year.

The issue involving the six C-130s, the first U.S.-Egyptian arms deal in about 20 years, was raised by the subcommittee chairman, Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., as well as by Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y. However, Mr. Kissinger asked that detailed questions be postponed for future hearings on the sale. The senators agreed to keep their queries general.

Mr. Kissinger's statement that the deal is a single transaction and not the start of a long-range relationship is considered a victory for congressional supporters of Israel.

When the administration first disclosed the proposed sale, U.S. officials said they were considering expanding the aid arrangement with Egypt to include military transport helicopters, anti-tank missiles and ultimately F-5 fighters.

Critics of such an arrangement immediately launched a lobbying drive in Congress on behalf of Israel and forced the administration to put off further military aid to Egypt at least for the rest of this year.

In an opening statement before the committee, Mr. Kissinger defended a major aid program to Egypt as essential to U.S. interests and peace in the Middle East.

He emphasized the "historical and moral commitment to the survival and security of the state of Israel which we must fulfill."

"It clearly must have substantial economic and military assistance, which can come only from the United States," Mr. Kissinger said. About $1 billion, or half of the entire aid proposal, is earmarked for Israel.

But while he stressed the Israeli part of the package, Mr. Kissinger added that "we also have important interests and friendships in the Arab world."

The request for Egypt, which totals $760 million apart from the C-130 transaction, "also rests on valid requirements and considerations of U.S. national interests," the secretary said.

By establishing an aid program with the Arab world the United States will encourage "constructive and moderate forces in the Arab world," Mr. Kissinger said.

Such a relationship "is the best way we can help the parties to attain a durable peace that will assure the survival and security of Israel," he said.

Mr. Kissinger also lectured the subcommittee against establishing arms embargos against nations which have domestic policies different from those in the United States.

Sadat Discloses Partial List Of Arms He Wants From U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

speech 12 days ago, confirmed today reports that the Russians have been asked to leave the port of Alexandria, the last remaining naval support facility open to them on Egypt's Mediterranean coast. He said that the Russians would have to be out by April 14.

The Soviet Union has been the predominant outside power in Egypt for more than 20 years, providing almost all of the weapons and other equipment used by the Egyptian armed forces as well as extensive economic aid and an important commercial market.

The United States had no diplomatic relations with Egypt from 1967 until early in 1974 but since then has sought close diplomatic cooperation in efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute. Washington has undertaken an economic aid program worth about $1 billion to show support for Mr. Sadat's policies.

Discussing the concern expressed by many in the United States over Washington's plans to supply arms both to Israel and to its major potential adversaries such as Egypt, President Sadat listed three reasons for the U.S. program:

- The joint Egyptian-U.S. "strategy for peace in the area"—cooperation which has made gains and should continue.
- Any sign of Egyptian weakness would encourage Israel to be "more arrogant" and unyielding in its posture toward a peace agreement.
- Egypt is not asking for arms at nearly the same volume or level of sophistication as those granted by the United States to Israel. "I am asking for defensive weapons to defend my country. I have a right as a friend to ask you for this."

Recent U.S. intelligence briefings for Congress, which have been contested by Israel, reported that Israel retains the military edge over the Arabs. A CIA briefing a few days ago in Washington reportedly estimated that Israel has 10 to 20 nuclear weapons "ready and available for use."

"We shall never be scared by this," Mr. Sadat declared of the A-weapons report. "We shall continue our efforts in the peace process . . . [or] we shall find the other alternative."

Mr. Sadat described as "a very encouraging act" the Chinese gift of 30 jet engines to fit Egypt's Soviet-built MIG aircraft, plus some spare parts and other equipment. The gift was made public by Egypt yesterday. China said that because it is not an arms merchant, it would give—not sell—the engines to Egypt.

Paris-Cairo Arms Deal

PARIS, March 26 (UPI).—Egypt's war minister, Gen. Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy, said today that France has agreed to sell arms to Egypt and French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges said that the sales will involve both land and air weapons.

Gen. Gamasy left Paris this afternoon after a one-week visit that produced "very positive results on Franco-Egyptian military agreements," he told newsmen before boarding an Egyptair special plane.

Mr. Bourges, who saw him off at Orly Airport, said: "The program and the definition of the objectives will be spread out over several years. We have gone over during our talks the exact needs of the Egyptian Army and what will be the French participation . . . which will turn on the needs of the land army and of aviation."

U.S. Vetoes Move in UN

(Continued from Page 1)

originally suggested by the sponsors, was described as a big concession to U.S. feelings.

The United States has vetoed four earlier Security Council resolutions on Israel—in 1972, 1973, last year and in January.

Boycott Ends

The council session that began Monday was characterized for the first time by attendance of representatives of both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization. Israel had boycotted council debates on the Middle East in December and January to protest participation of the Palestinian guerrilla movement.

Israel affirms that it still considers the PLO a terrorist organization intent on its destruction and denies that the decision to take part in this week's debate means a change in policy.

The PLO appears, nevertheless, to have gained in international stature as a result of this week's council session. Despite heated exchanges between the Israeli and PLO representatives, diplomats said that some progress has been achieved by the mere fact of having them sitting at the same table.

This week's debate was brought about by a request for an urgent council meeting by the body's two Islamic members, Pakistan and Libya.

Israel's chief delegate, Chaim Herzog, told the council that the debate masked an attempt to inflame religious opinion throughout the world on the basis of a foul untruth."

Mr. Herzog said an attempt was made to condemn Israel although its government was protecting Moslem rights by preventing Jews from praying near the al-Aqsa Mosque on the Temple Mount, a site in the walled city of Jerusalem that is sacred to Jews and Moslems.

Two Main Opposition Groups Unite in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

strators seemed to be little concerned by legality.

The announcement by 12 civil war veterans, Falangist and university groups was seen as part of a campaign by rightist hardliners designed to stifle the government's program of political reform. It was the first time that rightists were called out into the streets to protest policies of the government of King Juan Carlos.

At the same time as the rightists announced their plans—and asked the government for permission to stage the rally—one of Spain's top army commanders warned that the armed forces will not tolerate the destruction of what he called Spain's Christian values.

Gen. Pedro Merry Gordon, the army commander in southern Spain, said in a speech in Cadiz that not only the army but also the whole of Spanish society must "give battle [to repel] those who try to create chaos and to change us into an impersonal, insipid and absurd Marxist society."

Meanwhile, new violence broke out in the Basque region, where three persons were seriously injured in a knife fight between strikers and strikebreakers in Bilbao.

Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA), an underground separatist group, sent letters to 50 leading industrialists of the region to extort money from them. The group has kidnapped several businessmen in the last few years and is currently holding industrialist Angel Berazadi demanding a ransom of several million pesetas.

In Logrono, the provincial governor apologized for a mistake the police made when they broke up a celebration by students, clubbing and injuring several of them.

He explained that police had mistaken the students for political demonstrators when they marched through a street wearing red carnations and shouting "Long live our college" on the day of their school's patron saint.

The police mistake, the governor said, was "a reflection of the rising tension and all kinds of conflicts affecting our town." The student celebration coincided with a strike at a local textile mill during which 500 workers locked themselves into the factory canteen to protest management refusal to discuss their demands.

Labor sources said that more than 50,000 workers were on strike in different parts of Spain.

The Madrid Stock Exchange continued to react to the strikes, protests and political problems by dropping 0.73 point to 87.15—a low for the year.

French Utility Backs Reactors

PARIS, March 26 (AP).—The French state-run utility Electricité de France (EDF) today challenged a report issued earlier this week warning the government of the dangers involved in a rapid expansion of the French nuclear program.

The state-funded National Scientific Research Center (CNRS) declared that the nuclear reactors which had been built up to now and those currently on order should be considered "only as an experimental pre-series destined to undergo systematic tests" and not as the first industrial stage of the French program.

The EDF replied that, considering the fact thatthe amount of electricity produced by nuclear sources around the world now is greater than the overall French output, "there is no reason not to continue the current program in view of the experience which has been obtained so far."

Could Be Problems

Reacting to a suggestion by the CNRS that there exists a danger of radioactive water entering rivers, the EDF admitted that "there could be problems if reactors producing a total of more than 10,000 megawatts were sited at one spot."

However, it said, "this is only a case of pure theory," since there were no plans to set up reactors providing that much power in any single location.

The EDF also rebutted charges concerning the lack of safety of some reactor components and the neutralization of dangerous nuclear waste products.

Wrecked Tanker Leaks Oil on French Shore

BREST, France, March 26 (Reuters).—About 10 tons of oil a day are leaking from the broken hulk of the supertanker Olympic Bravery, killing seabirds on the island of Ushant and blackening a six-kilometer stretch of coastline, maritime officials said today.

The 275,000-ton tanker, now the world's costliest shipwreck, ran aground Jan. 24 and broke in half two weeks ago. The Dutch factory ship Barracuda is trying to pump 1,200 tons of fuel oil from it.

War-Crimes Sentences

MOSCOW, March 26 (UPI).—A 57-year-old Russian convicted of helping the Nazis kill Russians during World War II has been sentenced to 15 years in prison, the government newspaper Izvestia said.

Restive East Europeans Jolted by Report of Sonnenfeldt's Comments

By Dusko Doder

BELGRADE, March 26 (WP).—Seldom in the checkered history of East-West relations have sinister speculation, rumors and pessimistic forecasts circulated in East European diplomatic circles as persistently and seriously as they have since Monday, when a published report from Washington signaled a sharp decline in U.S. political interest in Eastern Europe.

The report quoted the No. 2 State Department official, Counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt, as suggesting to a group of U.S. ambassadors that the United States should, in effect, help Moscow consolidate its uneasy hold on East Europe.

As reported by columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak (IHT, March 22), Mr. Sonnenfeldt said that the Kremlin relies on "the presence of sheer Soviet military power" to unify Eastern Europe. Because "a more viable, organic structure" is lacking, "the desire to break out of the Soviet straitjacket" has intensified among Eastern European countries.

No Boon

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, the columnists said, saw this as no boon for the West, declaring to the ambassadors: "The Soviets' inability to acquire loyalty in Eastern Europe is an unfortunate historic failure because Eastern Europe is within their scope and area of natural interest. It is doubly tragic that in this area of natural interest and crucial importance it has not been possible for the Soviet Union to establish roots of interest that go beyond sheer power."

The columnists said that after describing détente as a means of affecting the use of Soviet power, Mr. Sonnenfeldt warned that Eastern Europe's "present unnatural relationship with the Soviet Union" may "sooner or later explode, causing World War III. This inorganic, unnatural relationship is a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West."

The column said Mr. Sonnenfeldt cautioned that "any excess of zeal on our part" could reverse the "desired process" (the Soviet-Eastern European "organic" union). Consequently, he set "a policy of responding to the clearly visible aspirations in Eastern Europe for a more autonomous existence within the context of a strong Soviet geopolitical influence. This has worked in Poland. The Poles have been able to overcome their romantic political inclinations which led to their disasters in the past."

Disturbing Effect

On its face, the article suggested a shift in U.S. policy that has been long in the making. But the remarks attributed to Mr. Sonnenfeldt, one of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's closest associates, have had a profoundly disturbing effect on the Yugoslavs, who are not in the Soviet bloc, and on the Romanians, who belong to the Warsaw Pact but have managed, through painstaking efforts, to carve out a degree of independence from Moscow.

East European sources, commenting privately, said that regardless of the accuracy of the report, its publication and what they termed subsequent "weak and perfunctory" denials issued by the State Department indicate a shift in Washington's attitude that will force independent-minded and nationalist elements in the region to reassess their long-term strategic thinking.

Apart from its content, the timing of the Evans and Novak column was troubling, coming as it did after the Angola strife, which has raised fresh doubts about the United States in the post-Watergate period.

All Communist groups have voiced support for the Marxist regime in Luanda—the Yugoslavs have provided some financial and other assistance to it—and the Angola affair has reinforced an image of Washington as being powerless to act swiftly in a crisis situation. The domestic haggling over the issue was seen as a loss of political will on the part of the U.S. people in general.

Close Relations

Both Yugoslavia and Romania have cultivated close relations with Washington to counter Soviet pressure. And Washington's professed interest in the region was regarded as one of the important elements that permitted Belgrade and Bucharest to pursue independent policies.

News Analysis

The Angola debacle, coupled with the publication of what has been dubbed the "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine," has cast grave doubts on the credibility of private U.S. commitments. Nobody would discuss the report for the record but, privately, sources regarded the news from Washington as extremely gloomy.

An East European source said: "Before the war there was a Mexican dictator who cultivated good relations with the United States and used to say, 'God is far away but the United States is no near.'"

"Now we are going to start thinking that America is far away but the Soviet Union is so near here," the source said testily.

Even Keel

The publication of Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks was also assumed to have been a deliberate leak. The timing, in the view of these sources, reflected the desire of the Ford administration to keep its relationship with the Soviet Union on an even keel.

While employing somewhat sharper anti-Soviet rhetoric and making public displays of anger, such as the postponement last week of several U.S.-Soviet meetings, the sources said, the Ford administration was quietly signaling to Moscow that the President was prepared to accommodate the Soviet Union in Eastern Europe, the area of primary Soviet interest.

According to this line of thinking, Mr. Ford's tough rhetoric fits the requirements of a more conservative U.S. public mood in the pre-election period while Mr. Sonnenfeldt's remarks reflect the substance of an alleged understanding by the two superpowers on the spheres of influence in Europe.

There also was the more cynical speculation that Washington's acquiescence to Soviet domination of Eastern Europe would be reciprocated by Moscow's "understanding" regarding vital U.S. interests in other parts of the world.

The contents of the Evans and Novak column were not publicized in the Communist media. The Yugoslavs even decided not to summarize the column in a special daily press bulletin that is distributed for official use of medium and high-level officials. The Yugoslav bulletin, however, did carry the State Department denial.

Apart from the reaction in Yugoslavia and Romania, Mr. Sonnenfeldt's message is believed to have had a disheartening effect on moderate nationalist leaders in other East European capitals who have not sought to leave the Soviet fold but have attempted to diminish Soviet influence in their affairs.

For many sources, the tone of the column contained echoes of Yalta, the wartime conference of Allied leaders in which the Russians was granted a sphere of influence in Eastern Europe.

"The sinister aspect of this story," a source said, "is that the Americans have given an assent favoring Soviet domination of this region. This is a long way from John Foster Dulles's policy of rolling back the Iron Curtain."

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Suggested by Scientists

Mass Flu Inoculation in U.S. Is Endorsed by Researcher

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP).—The lessons drawn from the history of influenza, in its cyclical sweeps around the globe, lend support to the decision to vaccinate the U.S. population against the flu, a leading researcher says.

No one knows for certain if there will be a flu outbreak in the United States next winter but the risks are too high to gamble on doing nothing, officials said.

"I think we really have no other choice," said the flu researcher, Dr. Edwin Kilbourne, of the decision to develop a vaccine. President Ford yesterday asked Congress for $135 million to pay for the flu vaccination program.

The aim is to produce enough vaccine to inoculate the entire population of the country—215 million persons—to prevent a reenactment of the devastating pandemic of 1918-19. A flu outbreak at Fort Dix, N.J., last month was attributed to a swine-type virus, similar to the one that caused the worldwide outbreak.

Virus Shift

"We would all be comfortable with more evidence of a spread outside Fort Dix but the lessons of history are that every time there is a virus shift of this magnitude we've had a pandemic," said Dr. Kilbourne, who is chairman of the Department of Microbiology at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. A pandemic is a worldwide epidemic.

Dr. Kilbourne, one of those who recommended that the vaccine be produced, discounted suggestions that Mr. Ford's decision was politically motivated. "The initiative came from the scientific community," he said, "from scientists outside of government."

"It's an urgent kind of situation," the researcher said in an interview. "The President made a bold and courageous decision. This is something that's never been tried before.

"We have definite evidence," he said, "of human transmission of swine virus and that's never been seen before. We predict something's going to happen."

20 Million Dead

In the pandemic of a half-century ago, the death toll throughout the world reached 20 million, including 548,000 Americans. A virologist has said that the mortality from a flu outbreak this winter could be 2 per cent—a conservative estimate—and that could mean 4 million deaths in the United States.

The flu comes and goes in cycles. About every 10 years, there is a major change in the virus and major epidemics result.

The changes apparently occur in the surface antigens of the virus. The antigens are the parts of the virus structure that trigger the body's defense mechanisms, antibodies. With new or changed antigens, the body has no way of recognizing them and the individual is vulnerable to the virus.

Deadly Second Wave

In 1918, the flu broke out first in Spain—it is sometimes known as Spanish Flu—and then among U.S., British and French troops in France. A first wave struck England, Japan and China and an even more deadly second wave hit almost every part of the world, researchers have said.

There were major outbreaks in 1957-58 of the Asian Flu virus and in 1968-69 of the Hong Kong Flu. The 1957-58 Asian Flu reportedly killed nearly 70,000 Americans and the 1968-69 Hong Kong Flu caused 27,900 deaths in the United States.

The economic cost of the Hong Kong Flu has been estimated at $3.9 billion in the United States alone. Of this, 16 per cent represented direct costs of physicians' services, hospitals and drugs. Indirect costs were for time lost from work and drops in productivity.

Along with the production of $135 million worth of vaccine, the existence of antibiotics today may help prevent a repetition of the World War I flu disaster. Most of the deaths in the 1918-19 pandemic apparently resulted from secondary bacterial infections that led to pneumonia, Dr. Kilbourne said.

"I don't want to give anyone a false sense of security," Dr. Kilbourne said. "We are going to have to attack this thing head-on and develop enough vaccine for a full-scale attack."

WHO Orders Watch

GENEVA, March 26 (AP).—The World Health Organization announced today that it has alerted its influenza centers all over the world to watch for signs of swine flu spreading from the United States.

WHO said that no case of the disease has been reported outside the United States so far and that it remained restricted to Fort Dix.

"It is impossible at this time to predict whether it will spread," the announcement said.

Senate Unit Asks FBI Take-Over of Some CIA Roles

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities plans to recommend that the FBI take over some domestic intelligence functions that have been performed by the CIA, according to Sen. Walter Mondale, D-Minn.

Sen. Mondale, chairman of the Domestic Intelligence subcommittee, said the proposal would permit the FBI to continue a "broad range" of domestic intelligence and counterintelligence activities.

Sen. Mondale refused to identify the CIA activities to be transfererd but a committee source said they include some elements of Operation Chaos, a CIA program, started in 1967, to collect information on foreign contacts of U.S. dissidents.

Sen. Mondale made his statements at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing called to study a resolution, drafted by the Government Operations Committee, to give a new intelligence committee exclusive jurisdiction over the FBI's intelligence operations.

At present, the Judiciary Committee has that authority and its members do not want to give it up.

Communist Party In Italy Denies Soviet Funding

ROME, March 26 (AP).—The Communist party today accused "American circles" of orchestrating a " libelous" press campaign of allegations that the party receives money from the Soviet Union.

A statement said the campaign was a "clumsy" attempt to distract attention from recent scandals in Italy and to raise doubts about the party's claims of total independence from Moscow.

The statement did not name any publication, but non-Communist newspapers here gave wide coverage today to a New York Times dispatch, published in the International Herald Tribune, alleging that the party remains heavily dependent on the Soviet Union and other East European countries for financial support.

The Communist statement pointed to the party's balance sheet, released in January, which said more than three-fifths of the party's funds came from dues, underwritings and contributions by Communist members of parliament. It said the remainder came from state contributions fixed by law.

"The rest is pure falsehood and ridiculous invention," the party said.

Liberal Parties Of 8 EEC Nations Organize a Unit

STUTTGART, March 26 (Reuters).—A federation of European liberal parties was officially founded here today by liberal leaders from eight of the nine European community nations. Ireland did not join the group.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher opened a two-day founding conference for European-U.S. cooperation.

"Such cooperation has a fundamental significance for the future of democracy," Mr. Genscher, chairman of the West German Free Democratic party, told the delegates.

The policy of equal partnership in the West was "a realistic policy of relaxation of tension and watchfulness with regard to the East," he said.

Bavarian Wolf Is Shot

FORSTWALD, West Germany, March 26 (Reuters).—A Bavarian forester shot a wolf near here today leaving at large only 3 of the 8 that escaped in January.

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House Sets Sum For 'Leak' Probe

WASHINGTON, March 26 (NYT).—The House investigation into the leaking of a report on U.S. intelligence agencies' activities will begin questioning witnesses next week after five weeks of delays caused by wrangling over money.

Yesterday, the House Administration Committee raised to $150,000 the special request for funds to carry out the investigation, thus partially reversing an earlier cut.

Rep. John Flynt, D-Ga., who is chairman of the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct which was directed by the House to undertake the inquiry, originally had sought $350,000 to carry out the investigation.

The investigation will seek to determine how the press learned details of the inquiry by the House Select Committee on Intelligence into the operations of the CIA.



Associated Press.

MADISON, WIS.—Jimmy Carter shakes a voter's hand while making time with a lady.

Carter, in Wisconsin, Aims Attacks At Humphrey as Emerging Rival

By David S. Broder

GREEN BAY, Wis., March 26 (WP).—Former Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia campaigned across Wisconsin yesterday, ignoring his active rivals but criticizing Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, a potential competitor for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The day began in Madison with Mr. Carter asserting that it was "a departure from rationality or from the truth" for Sen. Humphrey to suggest that those who find fault with the Washington bureaucracy are guilty of "racism."

Here in Green Bay last night, Mr. Carter raised issues from Sen. Humphrey's past—including allegedly improper campaign gifts, the indictment of the senator's 1972 campaign manager, even Sen. Humphrey's age.

Although Sen. Humphrey had exempted Mr. Carter from the criticism he made at a Washington breakfast Wednesday, the Georgian said "I resent it" when "the question is raised that an attempt to make the government more effective is an attack on Washington or an attack on the poor or racist."

Threat Foreseen

Mr. Carter's comment, as he campaigned for votes in the April 6 Wisconsin primary, was his first public criticism of Sen. Humphrey in recent weeks. It reflected the judgment in his camp that the senator is likely to emerge as the ultimate "stop-Carter" candidate for the presidential nomination.

In a conversation with editors of a Green Bay newspaper, Mr. Carter predicted that if Sen. Humphrey gets into the race, his standing in the polls—which now matches Mr. Carter's—will drop.

"I don't think he wants to talk about Howard Hughes and his campaign manager being indicted and how old he is—things like that," the Georgian said. Sen. Humphrey will be 65 on May 27; Mr. Carter is 51.

The mention of Mr. Hughes referred to charges that the billionaire had given a large, unreported cash contribution to Sen. Humphrey's previous presidential campaign, in 1968.

The manager of Sen. Humphrey's 1972 effort to win the presidential nomination, Jack Chestnut, was convicted last May 8 of having accepted an illegal $12,000 campaign contribution from a dairymen's cooperative during Sen. Humphrey's 1970 Senate campaign. Mr. Chestnut has appealed the conviction and has not begun serving his sentence.

Reagan Cited

Sen. Humphrey had said Wednesday that candidates such as Republican Ronald Reagan who criticize Washington may be guilty of implied racism. He said they used the criticism of Washington as a code word for an attack on federal programs—a tactic he said evidenced "a lack of concern for the poor, the elderly, the minorities, the least fortunate in our society."

Mr. Carter said yesterday: "It's obvious that people who criticize the bloated, unmanageable bureaucracy in Washington are not automatically racists, are not against poor people or against the cities or against those who are deprived." Instead of helping the poor, Mr. Carter argued, such bureaucracies "provide a haven for the powerful, the well-organized and those that have lobbyists to speak for them."

Sen. Joseph Biden jr., D-Del., went to Madison to endorse Mr. Carter's candidacy. Sen. Biden, 33, is the youngest senator and he became the first to endorse Mr. Carter. Oklahoma's Gov. David Boren, the youngest chief executive of a state, last week became the first governor to support the Georgian.

Gas Fells 75 in Factory

OSAKA, Japan, March 26 (AP).—Tons of sulphuric acid were mistakenly mixed with another chemical, creating a deadly gas that spread through a cable factory here today, fire officials reported. At least 75 persons were hospitalized. No deaths were reported.



United Press International.

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Sen. Henry Jackson uses much the same campaign technique with an 8-week-old potential voter.

Jackson Is Edging Leftward In Stumping for N.Y. Primary

By Douglas E. Kneeland

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).—Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, in the last few days in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, has been edging himself perceptibly leftward on the political spectrum.

During his recent stumping around New York City, for the April 6 primary election, he has repeatedly placed emphasis on social programs to provide jobs for the jobless, save the cities from financial disaster and aid the poor, the elderly and the ill.

Tuesday night, at a dinner sponsored by the Social Democrats, U.S.A., a descendant of the Socialist party of Eugene Debs and Norman Thomas, Sen. Jackson asked the 500 diners gathered in the ballroom of the Roosevelt Hotel:

"Isn't it interesting that I'm the only presidential candidate that's willing to call himself a liberal?"

That, of course, was a dig at his principal rivals in the New York primary, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, who while generally considered a liberal candidate has taken to calling himself a "progressive," and Jimmy Carter, the former governor of Georgia, who usually shuns labels but seems to prefer being known as a moderate.

But there were at least some observers who saw it as more than that—a shift to woo New York's liberal voters in an effort to keep from being pictured in future primaries as the candidate furthest to the right, should the faltering campaign of Gov. George Wallace of Alabama collapse.

A New Deal-Fair Deal Democrat with what are usually acknowledged as substantial liberal credentials on most domestic issues during his 35 years in Congress, Sen. Jackson, 63, has been characterized rather consistently in recent years as a conservative.

Backing of War

His supporters and his critics agree that the label has been attached mainly because of his long backing of the war in Vietnam, his generally hard line toward the Soviet Union, his steadfast insistence on a strong defense establishment and his opposition to school busing for integration.

In the last few years, the senator has occasionally protested mildly against the image.

During the early stages of his present campaign, he frequently scoffed at political labels such as liberal and conservative, declaring that they had been debased by misuse over the years. Sometimes he would describe himself as a "progressive centrist," one who was not an ideologue, but liberal on some issues and conservative on others.

Now with the primaries in Massachusetts and Florida, both states where defense spending is popular and busing is not, behind him, Sen. Jackson seems to be trying to touch up the liberal side of his image.

Senate Rejects 3 Moves to Ban Concorde in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Senate decisively defeated three attempts yesterday by opponents of the Concorde supersonic plane to ban the aircraft from U.S. airports.

It was the first time that the Senate had considered the question of Concorde landing rights and the margin of defeat surprised opponents, who had been predicting a close battle.

The Senate first rejected by a vote of 50 to 31 an amendment that would have banned all supersonic passenger planes from landing in the United States except during an emergency or for test purposes.

It then rejected, by votes of 49 to 29 and 51 to 29, amendments that would have prohibited landing of supersonic planes unless those planes complied with noise standards now in effect for subsonic aircraft.

The ban on the Concorde would have kept the plane out of every airport in the country, including Dulles International Airport near Washington, where flights are scheduled to begin May 24.

Age of Maturity Not Dropping

U.S. Study Undercuts Beliefs On Girls' Sexual Development

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).—Middle-class U.S. girls are no longer reaching sexual maturity at a younger and younger age, according to a 10-year study of 781 girls in the Boston suburb of Newton. The findings contradict prevailing concepts about the growth and sexual development of women.

The study, described as the largest of its kind, was financed by the National Institutes of Health and done at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Three researchers found that:

- The average age at which girls first menstruate—12.8 years—has not changed during the last 30 years. Previous studies indicated that in each decade during the last century, girls experienced their first menstrual period about four months earlier than did girls in the preceding decade.
- No significant difference in age existed in this first menstrual period, or menarche, between girls in the study and their mothers.
- Girls in the study were of similar background and of about the same height and weight as girls of the same age studied by research teams in 1943, 1954 and 1973. These new results do not support the belief that each generation of Americans is taller and heavier than the last.

'Striking Similarity'

"There is a striking similarity between our present-day growth data and those obtained 20 and 30 years ago," the researchers reported in the April issue of Obstetrical and Gynecological Survey, a medical journal.

Dr. Leona Zacharias, the senior author of the report, said in a telephone interview that the results showed that "nutrition and public health measures have been reasonably good for a long time" but that the results do not contradict the belief that nutrition and disease played an important role in differences between present data and those of past generations.

Dr. Zacharias, an associate biologist at the Vincent Memorial Hospital of the Massachusetts General Hospital and a member of the MIT Department of Nutrition and Food Science, emphasized that the most important findings in the study were the "enormous variability" in the age, weight and height of a girl at the time of menarche.

The girls' age at menarche ranged from 9.1 to 17.7 years, their weight from 69 to 180 pounds and their height from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet 10 inches.

No Norm

"Within reasonable limits, there is no 'normal' age, weight or height at which girls begin to menstruate," Dr. Zacharias said. She added, "Let's stop talking about what's normal, because there is no such average. To regard average as representing the 'norm' might give rise to needless concern to those who differ in age or size from these values."

Of 781 girls in the study at its inception, 633 remained in the study through menarche and subsequent menstrual periods.

The researchers reported a statistical correlation between the age of menarche and the girls' shape—stoutness or thinness.

"Early menarche is associated with stoutness; late menarche with thinness," the researchers reported.

Fewer girls in the study reached menarche in the spring, when the days are longer, than during other times of the year. These results, the doctors said, were compatible with experiments on mammals, in which the amount of light perceived through the eye affected sexual maturation. In humans, menarche occurs earlier among girls blinded from birth. The new study supports the theory that the amount of light seen through the eye tends to suppress sexual development in humans.

U.S. Crime Rate Rose 9% in 1975

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—Crime reported to police in the United States increased by 9 per cent last year, but the murder rate dropped for the first time in more than a decade, the government reported.

The number of murders in large cities last year declined by about 1 per cent from 1974. There were 20,600 murders reported in the United States in 1974.

But the other categories measured by government crime reports showed increases last year of 1 per cent for rape, 2 per cent for vehicle thefts, 5 per cent for assault and for robbery, 7 per cent for burglary and 12 per cent for larceny. The report suggested that the rate of increase of crime is slowing. The crime rate increased by 18 per cent in 1974.

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Moscow Brings 'Feelies' One Step Closer

MOSCOW, March 26 (UPI).—Three-dimensional television will be a reality by 1980 and, after that, will come "smell LV" and transmission affecting the other senses, according to Prof. Pavel Shmakov.

Viewers in Leningrad, using special glasses, have seen the Soviet Union's first 3-D television transmissions, Pravda reported today.

The newspaper quoted Prof. Shmakov, an expert in the field, as saying 3-D television will be a reality by 1980. The next stage would be creation of "the effect of participation" by the spectator, involving not only sight and hearing but other senses, he said.

U.S. Denies Death Sentences Discriminate Against Blacks

By John P. Mackenzie

WASHINGTON, March 26 (WP).—The Justice Department said yesterday that the death penalty does not discriminate against blacks because, although blacks receive a high proportion of the death sentences, they also commit a high proportion of capital crimes.

In a brief filed with the Supreme Court, Solicitor General Robert Bork argued also that "abolition of capital punishment would work to the detriment of the poor and the blacks, who are disproportionately the victims of murder."

Mr. Bork's brief, filed in response to the high court's invitation, supported the arguments of five states that are asking the court to uphold the death penalty under laws enacted since 1972.

In 1972, a 5-to-4 majority struck down existing capital punishment laws because they were unevenly applied. Oral arguments on the constitutionality of new laws in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, Georgia and Florida will be heard Tuesday and Wednesday.

Statistical Proof

Mr. Bork said that charges of racial bias in the administration of the death penalty, made in briefs filed by opponents of capital punishment, were not proved by statistics showing that blacks, while representing about 11 per cent of the population, receive 60 per cent of the death sentences.

Citing the latest FBI crime figures, Mr. Bork said that 57 per cent of those arrested for murder are black. As for other violent crimes which sometimes cause the victim's death, blacks account for 62 per cent of robbery arrests and 41 per cent of arrests for aggravated assault.

"Blacks are arrested for these crimes, too, in disproportionate numbers," Mr. Bork said.

Of six convicted murderers whose cases are before the court from five states, three are white and three are black.

Opponents of the death penalty contend that the death penalty still is being administered unevenly because of the many stages of prosecution, from arrest to sentencing, at which leniency can be applied.

'Grisly Experiment'

The opponents argue also that resumption of executions in the United States would be a "grisly experiment" which the high court should not permit. The experiment would result, they argue, because in order to be sure the penalty was being fairly imposed, there would have to be executions.

After next week's oral arguments, the court will take the cases under advisement. A decision is expected by June.

Amnesty for 250 Sought in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 26 (UPI).—President Luis Echeverria has called for amnesty for about 250 persons arrested during the bloody pre-Olympic student riots that left at least 50 dead in 1968.

Those arrested have been free on bail while the sentences were being appealed.

Mr. Echeverria announced late yesterday that he was sending a proposed amnesty law to Congress, which is expected to approve it within a week. Observers believe the proposal is his last attempt to make peace with dissident students before ending his six-year presidential term in November.

2 Earthquakes Hit Mississippi States

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP).—Two earthquakes rumbled through parts of at least seven Mississippi River basin states this week, causing minor damage but no reported injuries.

A spokesman at the National Earthquake Information Service in Golden, Colo., said the two tremors measured between 4 and 5 on the Richter scale. The earthquakes were minor to moderate and could be felt in parts of Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois, the spokesman said.

U.S. Celebrities Help Defendant Win Plea

LITCHFIELD, Conn., March 26 (AP).—A state judge has ordered a new trial for Peter Reilly, whose manslaughter conviction in the knifing death of his mother attracted legal help from some famous neighbors.

Among those who took up his cause were playwright Arthur Miller, motion-picture director Mike Nichols and author William Styron, all of whom live in the county. Actress Elizabeth Taylor was among other celebrities who became involved.

Senate Approves Campaign Bill

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The Senate passed a bill this week to restructure the Federal Election Commission and make other changes in the 1974 Campaign Finance Law.

Passage of the measure, a compromise fashioned by leaders of both parties, ended a stalemate. The legislation, approved 55 to 28, now goes to the House, where no action is expected before next week. One addition t the Senate bill was a sweeping financial disclosure provision adopted by a vote of 76 to 13, which applies to congressmen and all other top federal officials.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 27-28, 1975 *

And Now the French Franc

The sudden jolts and plunges in the international currency markets provide a running commentary on the shifting balance of world power. The immediate causes of these unusually sharp movements are the disparities among countries' domestic inflation rates. But there is much more going on here than mere technical adjustment to inflation. The greatest turbulence has been in Europe, where it has seriously damaged the internal cohesion of the Common Market. The European governments' ability to work together has been diminished under the strain. Several of the major governments have clearly suffered erosion in their support among their own people, and that erosion springs from much the same causes as the decline in the value of their currencies.

* * *

Now the French franc has been knocked off its rung of the ladder, falling a short but significant distance. When the Italian lira and then the British pound slid downward in recent weeks, the competitive pressure on the franc became unbearable. The French government bitterly reproached "some members" of the Common Market—that is, Britain—for forcing it to drop out of the Common Market's system of linked exchange rates. The French hinted that the British had let the pound sink excessively, to seize a commercial advantage in exports. It was a bleak moment for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He had brought France back into the system of linked rates in a spirit of commitment to the European community. In recent months he had stood off repeated demands from French industry and labor to let the franc sink. To have been forced to follow, finally, by the troubles of the British pound was not only a defeat for him personally but a defeat for France's European policy.

In France, President Giscard d'Estaing is widely suspected of having deferred the drop in the franc until after the recent regional elections. In any case, the elections turned out to be a serious rebuff to him. The parties of the left won well over half of the vote, with the Socialists in the lead. These elections have little direct bearing on French national politics, but they clearly indicate the growing strength of the opposition on the left and a public mood of rising discontent.

Things have gone a great deal farther, of course, in Italy. There the government is trying to decide how to deal with the Communists, while a massive flight of capital drives the lira steadily down; within the past few days it has fallen as low as 880 to the dollar. Italy is now becoming a classic illustration of the national condition in which trouble becomes circular, everything in turn making everything else worse. The falling lira exacerbates the inflation, because it makes all imported goods—raw materials, foods, oil—cost more. To meet the inflation the government desperately tries to impose a regime of austerity, meaning higher unemployment and higher taxes. Austerity accelerates the swing to the left, which incites further flights of capital, which drives the lira farther down, and so on around again. In principle, the exchange rates are supposed to stabilize themselves at a new equilibrium level. But the principle does not fully take into account the kind of political paralysis and panic that is now visible in Italy.

Last November, half a dozen presidents and prime ministers met at Rambouillet, a chateau near Paris, to talk about the strains that the recession and the oil revolution had imposed upon them. They arrived at a general agreement to continue to let the currencies float, but to cooperate in damping down the disruptive pattern of swings in currency values. They then left it to the International Monetary Fund, meeting shortly afterward in Jamaica, to work out the mechanisms and details. As recent events have graphically shown, the mechanisms are not in operation. It is not merely a case of official lethargy. Currency rates affect nations' standards of living and involve questions of sovereignty. No government is eager to acknowledge that the world value of its currency is being left entirely up to an anonymous and impersonal market—although, of course, that is the meaning of floating.

* * *

But the enormous growth of world trade, particularly since 1970, has generated flows of payments on such an astounding scale that no government now has the resources to maintain for very long an exchange rate that is out of line with the market. That is the central meaning of all the monetary confusion and broken traditions of the past five years. The growth of trade is now the most powerful of all the forces changing the nature of international politics, and governments are understandably slow to come to terms with it.

As long as countries continue to run differing rates of inflation, currency values will move up and down against each other. But if this process is left solely to a market that sometimes overreacts severely, it threatens harm to the prosperity of nations and to the stability of the whole system. Italy now desperately needs help and the United States, as the largest of the trading nations, has a responsibility to take the lead in providing it. But help here can hardly mean more than the latest in a series of last-minute bail-outs.

The French franc, backed by a far more powerful economy, needs no bailing out; its recent embarrassments point instead to a breakdown in the fragile network of understandings among the rich nations. These governments have left themselves in a perilous position. They have accepted in theory a new monetary system on which, so far, they cannot agree in actual practice.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Tariff Cuts

After six rounds of reciprocal trade liberalization in four decades, the United States and Europe's nine-nation Common Market are down to average tariff levels of about 7 per cent on industrial imports.

But the average conceals more than it reveals. Only 13.1 per cent of the European tariffs exceed 10 per cent but 38.3 per cent of U.S. industrial tariffs exceed 10 per cent, with some individual tariffs as high as 60 per cent or more.

This disparity between high and low tariff rates has become one of the central issues in the seventh round of GATT negotiations now under way in Geneva. The new U.S. tariff proposals, which call for an across-the-board cut of 50 to 60 per cent on most items, for the first time accept the European demand for some degree of tariff "harmonization," with larger percentage cuts for high tariffs than for low ones. The U.S. proposals do not go far enough as yet to satisfy the Europeans, but do open the way to serious negotiations on tariffs in this GATT round.

It is none too soon. Protectionist forces have been revived everywhere by the worldwide recession—and nowhere more than in the United States. The fear in Europe is that President Ford's decision last week to restrict steel imports may be followed by similar moves on shoes, automobiles, and many other products. Reprisals are certain in that event. The result could be destruction of the Geneva negotiations and reversal of the 40-year trend toward trade liberalization.

In these circumstances, the forward-looking tariff proposals laid on the table by the United States in Geneva are of the highest importance. They raise the hope that the President's unfortunate surrender to the escape-clause demands of individual industries does not signify a basic change in the long-standing U.S. policy of trade liberalization.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

La Scala, U.S.A.

When floods endangered the art treasures of Florence and Venice a few years ago, committees sprang up across the United States to raise funds for their rescue and U.S. art students flocked to Italy to contribute their labors to salvage and restoration work. The floodtide of inflation and recession that has undermined the lira and Italy's economy now threatens another cultural loss that should rally another rescue program.

Cancellation of the first U.S. tour of the world-famous La Scala opera for lack of additional government funds in Rome to cover the increased dollar costs resulting from devaluation of the lira need not be accepted helplessly. La Scala stands with New York's Metropolitan and Vienna's State Opera and perhaps one or two others as a symbol of the highest operatic achievement.

While U.S. friendship for Italy is unquestioned, U.S. attention to Italy's dire economic and political problems is far from close enough. The special combination of cultural and political interest on both sides of the Atlantic would be well served by a joint Italian and U.S. private effort to rescue La Scala's projected Bicentennial visit to Washington, New York, and Philadelphia—and perhaps even to bring to other opera-loving U.S. cities this unique musical and dramatic experience.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 27, 1901

LONDON—The ball was started rolling yesterday and it goes without saying that the subscriptions for the object of erecting a grand monument to the memory of the late Queen Victoria will reach record proportions. The King's offering was the first to be received, then the London banks. The entire country and all the British possessions are expected to help pile up an enormous fund.

Fifty Years Ago

March 27, 1926

NEW YORK—In the birthday book of inventions, March, 1876, 50 years ago, is certainly one of the pre-eminent entries. It was then that Alexander Graham Bell sent his voice over the wire in the homely summons: "Mr. Watson, come here, I want you." And Mr. Watson burst in from the next room shouting, "I hear you." And now, 50 years later, countries and continents are linked by the phone.



Humphrey's Second Thoughts

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Every time Jimmy Carter wins a primary election, which is quite often these days, the pressures mount on Hubert Humphrey to get into one or two of the last of the primaries.

He has said from the beginning that he would respond to a draft from a deadlocked convention, but would not fight for the nomination in the state elections. As time goes on, however, he sits uncomfortably on the bench, and is now wondering to his friends about changing his mind.

He talks a good deal about New Jersey, where his ardent supporters have polls showing him running two-to-one ahead of both Sen. Henry Jackson and Carter. But increasingly, Humphrey talks about the future of U.S. foreign policy, which is becoming a major issue in the campaign.

Anti-Kissinger Theme

Reagan credits his primary victory in North Carolina to his attacks on the Ford administration's foreign and defense policy. Jackson and Carter are playing this same anti-Kissinger theme, and even President Ford has banished the word "détente" from his vocabulary and is running against "Washington" and the federal bureaucracy that holds him up.

All this infuriates Humphrey. In his long years of service in the federal capital, he has come to believe that it was "Washington" and not the state capitals that rescued the nation from the economic and social crises of the 1930s, that Washington led the nation out of isolation, faced the Nazi challenge, and restored Europe and Japan after World War II.

He concedes that there is a serious economic and political crisis in the non-Communist world, and that the Communists are using inflation, unemployment, and divisions of the free nations to advance the Communist cause in Europe, Africa, and even in this hemisphere.

But the answer to this, as he sees it, is not a return to the cold war or to a weaker Washington, but to a strong and experienced president, who can get the cooperation of a Democratic Congress.

Humphrey obviously has somebody in mind who could fill this role. He is very careful, even in the most private conversations, never to criticize Jackson or Carter, but the odd fact is that he is probably closer to Kissinger and more supportive of Kissinger's policies than any of the presidential candidates, not excluding President Ford.

There is a pause now in the race, between the North Carolina primary and the New York and Wisconsin primaries on April 6, and Humphrey will do nothing before then, but he has strong ties to the labor unions, who will be working for Jackson in New York, and most of whom will be trying to stop Carter.

But if Carter does well in New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, or if Jackson seems to be forging ahead, Humphrey may very well challenge them in the late primaries before the nominating convention at New York City's Madison Square Garden.

He would do so reluctantly, for he has said repeatedly he would leave his party's decision to chance. But behind the scenes, he is working away on the key economic and foreign relations committees, and mustering his arguments against the anti-Washington, anti-Kissinger, anti-détente themes of the primaries.

Also, he has been around long enough not to be overwhelmed by the results of the early primary election. Carter has done very well in the early state contests. In the last 40 years, only two candidates have jumped to the fore in the Gallup Poll as fast as Carter—Henry Cabot Lodge in 1964, and Harold Stassen, who defeated Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the party poll in 1948.

Defy the Polls

Carter could defy the polls, as George McGovern did in 1972, but James R. Beniger of the University of California at Berkeley, who has been putting the primary record through his computers, reminds us that early primary winners in the spring tend to wilt before the nominating conventions in the summer.

"Despite the media value of Carter's apparent success," Beniger insists, "his rise does not put him in good company in the history books. Of the five early primary winners since 1936 that have risen fastest in the polls, only one—Richard Nixon in 1968—survived long enough to get even the nomination, let alone the presidency. The others—Lodge, Stassen, Estes Kefauver, etc., all slowly faded from the race."

So Humphrey is waiting, but not so patiently as before. He would not admit it, or even discuss it with the press, but he is worried about the comeback of President Ford, about the inexperience of Carter and about the cold war instincts of Jackson in the field of foreign affairs. If Humphrey has to jump into the late primaries to make his point, despite his promises not to do so, he might just take the plunge.

Soviet Influence Seen

Restraining Castro

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, strutting in his new role as a major Communist figure on the world stage, made a series of blood-curdling asks in an unpublished talk in Conakry, Guinea, a week ago—when in fact his wings had just been clipped in Moscow.

Attacking "aggression from imperialism" and praising "proletarian internationalism," Castro shouted a warning that a "multi-African army [would] settle accounts once and for all with apartheid," in white-run South Africa and Rhodesia.

Castro's shrill demand: that the "Fascist South African government" pull out its troops from southern Angola or risk "total war."

New Evidence

Behind the threats is the fact that Castro's sudden elevation to international notoriety in Angola has been at least temporarily offset by rising concerns in Latin America over his foreign interventions, and by worry in Mozambique over overt Castro help in the coming guerrilla war against Rhodesia. To that must be added new evidence that the Soviet government has told Castro to cool it.

What Castro did not reveal to his highly nationalistic and Moscow-oriented audience in his March 15 speech was this significant fact: He had been informed in Moscow that British and Soviet negotiations with South Africa had already resulted in Johannesburg's agreement to withdraw completely from southern Angola.

In short, he knew that his threats were empty at the time he made them.

Now back in Cuba after his political journey to Moscow for the Communist party congress, to Eastern Europe, to Algiers and to Guinea, Castro appears to be under some sort of Soviet restrictions on his next move in black, southern Africa. Well-informed officials here believe that those restrictions include a ban on the use of white Cuban soldiers along the soon-to-explode borders of Mozambique and Rhodesia.

Limited Help

That means any Castro help to newly independent Mozambique will be severely limited—for the immediate future. As we have reported, a few Cubans are now in Mozambique, most probably flown there from Angola without overflight permission of pro-Western Zambia. But bulk movement of Castro's 12,000 to 15,000 Cuban mercenaries to fight in the future war of black Rhodesian independence appears to have been ruled out for now—by Moscow.

Castro's fuse needed saving. That explains the trenchant speech in Conakry warning of drastic military action against South Africa—predictably followed a few days later by South Africa's announcement that all its troops would be withdrawn from southern Angola.

Another mark of Castro's lack of freedom of political action was his failure to underwrite the newly proclaimed Sahara Democratic Arab Republic during his visit to Algiers, even though Algeria itself strongly supports it.

The reason: Moscow does not want any new feud with any Arab state. Morocco and most other Arab countries will never recognize the existence of the Democratic Republic, on territory claimed by Morocco and Mauritania.

Back home in the Americas, Castro has been attacked by the United States in some of the strongest anti-Cuban language since President Kennedy resolved the Cuban missile crisis almost 14 years ago. But the attack on Castro's foreign wars from Washington is now being partially echoed by unmistakable anti-Castro criticism elsewhere, including Panama where Castro has expended a lot of political effort recently.

In a sharp, brief criticism on Castro's export of Cuban soldiers to southern Africa, the newspaper Panama America, which often speaks for the government, said Castro's attempt to justify his action parallels "interventionist arguments used by other powers in the past, including the United States."

Sanctions

Indeed, reimposition of economic sanctions against Cuba by the Organization of American States is by no means impossible. That would be a severe loss for the bearded revolutionary, who has ambitions for remaking southern Africa—which in Angola went well beyond pretention.

But with his wings temporarily clipped by Moscow, Castro's hand may not show itself in any large way in Mozambique until the liberation war against Rhodesia gets going in earnest—probably not until late summer.

Consequently, the most serious foreign policy question in Washington—whether Congress would allow the Ford administration to carry out its sensible threats against Castro's continued African marandings—is not close to being answered.

Mini-Metternich in a Fog

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—The quadrennial intrusion of U.S. internal politics into U.S. external policy is an exercise with which the outer world is fully familiar but not yet fully enthusiastic. Right now we find various factions of voters catered to by the foreign affairs attitudes of various individual presidential candidates and by the administration itself as it courts re-election.

Thus one might advise caution toward President Ford's new insistence on dropping the use of "détente" as a word and suspending certain Soviet-U.S. bilateral meetings. Likewise there is a suspicion that some of the tough talk aimed against different Communist sects hopes to deflect wind from the sails of right-wingers building up ultra-conservative appeal.

One curious paradox in current U.S. policy appears to be that addressed toward Communism in both halves of Europe, West and East. We loudly assail the West European Communists even though, in countries like Italy and France, they are trying to strike out along new paths of independence, something not at all to the Kremlin's liking. But we seem to be telling the East European Communists to make up with the Soviet Union.

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak recently reported in their syndicated column (IHT, March 22) that State Department counselor Helmut Sonnenfeldt had told a meeting of U.S. ambassadors in London that U.S. policy should work for an "organic" relationship between the Soviet Union and the Communist nations of East Europe.

"Organic" is a flabby word which can mean "fundamental," "constitutional" or "organizational." Whatever was actually meant by Sonnenfeldt, the latest mini-Metternich of Foggy Bottom, the idea sent shivers up the spines of several among his distinguished auditors.

Robert Funseth, State Department spokesman, dutifully repudiated the report but his denial had about as much weight as a flea's belch. I have talked with persons who heard Sonnenfeldt's statements and who assure me the Evans and Novak account was correct.

And what does it really imply? It would seem to be an invitation to the Kremlin to assert fuller control of Eastern Europe, perhaps even absorbing it into the U.S.S.R. as "Soviet republics."

Split With Tito

After all, at certain moments in the 1940s and 1950s, Stalin contemplated precisely that idea. Indirectly, this contributed to Moscow's split with Tito, which is not yet over. Now what is the point of even indirectly hinting to the Soviet Union that we wouldn't care if the project were revived?

Are we pressing Eastern Communists toward Moscow while hoping the Russians will turn a blind eye if we try and stamp out Western Communists? Is this the kind of spheres-of-influence deal between the two superpowers that many Europeans have for long suspected?

How would China, so often praised by Kissinger, feel about this? Already we endorsed the existing Sino-Soviet border (resented by Peking) in the Helsinki declarations. Now, having reaffirmed the present borders of East Europe as well, are we murmuring to Moscow that another Budapest (1956) or Prague (1968) wouldn't be resented?

Why did Sonnenfeldt choose this moment to apply what Denis Healey would call his "tiny Chinese mind" to this issue just as the 83-year-old Tito shows signs of physical weakness? Washington has known for years that the Soviet Union wants to bring Yugoslavia back into its orbit but will not risk the attempt while the doughty marshal lives. Yet seeds of dissension and Soviet "sleeper" agents have been planted in his country.

Kissinger himself, a far more realistic man than his counselor seems to be, even if he isn't flawless, told me four years ago he was worried by the prospects of what Moscow might try and do to disintegrate Yugoslavia after Tito's death. He said: "Certainly it is going to happen but I can't get our bureaucracy to do anything about planning on this. All the bureaucracy does is give me a lot of triple talk."

When Kissinger said this he was not yet secretary of state although he was our diplomatic No. 1, a maxi-Metternich. Now he actually holds the most important Cabinet post and is technically in charge of its bureaucracy. Is he satisfied with Sonnenfeldt's triple talk on this vital subject?

Is the bureaucracy planning now to face the problem by giving East Europe away against its own will and before Brezhnev even asks? Will Moscow appease us on Communists in the West if we appease Moscow on Communists in the East? Who's looney now, as they used to ask in New Jersey?

Letters

Winds of Change

Mr. Ottaway's IHT column of March 19 about Africa and Mr. Goldsborough's of the following day about France may appear to have differed as cold-turkey talk differs from fantasy but they had a common and immensely important theme—the winds of political change are blowing much harder than most of us are aware and from a direction we historically dislike, the left.

But Africa and France only illustrate these political forces by chance. England and Portugal are more in the vanguard of reallocating political power than almost any other countries short of Cambodia, and the Scandinavian countries, in a less chaotic way, may not be far behind. Indeed a lurch to the left seems more probable and imminent in Italy and, perhaps, Spain than elsewhere.

In the face of these enormous political tides, Kissinger's attempt to stonewall by declaration the participation of Communist parties in Western European governments reminds one of King Canute commanding the tides to stop. In this Kissinger seems to have an ally in Brezhnev.

Some of the U.S. primary candidates might be less given to a hard, or even a soft line if they were as aware of the complexities in current events abroad as Ottaway and Goldsborough. If we had more columns like theirs, our candidates might make more sense.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Kissinger Faulted

I hold no brief for Ronald Reagan and Sen. Henry Jackson but Mr. Kissinger's charge that their criticism of U.S. foreign diplomacy will wreck the nation's foreign policy (IHT, March 12) strikes me as being rather extreme and unwarranted.

Once again our secretary of state will brook no criticism. For a man in public life, this is a grievous fault. No man, not even the brilliant Mr. Kissinger, has a monopoly in the field of U.S. foreign affairs.

One does not need to agree with Mr. Reagan and Sen. Jackson to plead their right to be heard. Ours is a free country and the right to free speech is one of our freedoms.

There is also another consideration: Traditionally, the U.S. secretary of state has eschewed politics. We think that Mr. Kissinger would be well advised to observe this policy.

EDNA B. TROXALL.
Suffolk, England.

Wilson's Exit

The New York Times's somewhat grudging and ungracious editorial on the resignation of Harold Wilson (IHT, March 18) is seriously marred by the extraordinary comparison of Mr. Wilson with Richard M. Nixon. To any disinterested observer, Mr. Wilson's "fascination for precedents, records and figures," which is the only substantiation given for the comparison, might reasonably be attributed to the fact that Mr. Wilson happens to be president of the Royal Statistical Society. One could add that the absurd, tricky and gratuitously offensive nature of this insult is far more reminiscent of the style of Richard Nixon than anything said by Mr. Wilson.

JULIAN GLOAG.
Paris.

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International Herald Tribune, S.A., au capital de 2.500.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue du Bart, 75280 Paris Cedex 06. Tel.: 320-12-05. Telex: 630.650 Herald, Paris. Cable: Herald Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter H. Thayer.
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Commission Paritaire No 36.197

Disparity in Strength Cited

NATO Still Rejects Proposal By East on Troop Reductions

From Wire Dispatches

VIENNA, March 26.—The NATO alliance said today that Communist proposals on troop reductions in Europe still failed to meet Western demands for balanced cutbacks.

Luxembourg's delegate, Robert Pinter, speaking for 12 NATO delegations, said proposals introduced by the Warsaw Pact since the East-West conference on troop reductions began in 1973 would preserve Communist infantry and tank superiority in Central Europe.

A NATO spokesman said Mr. Pinter's statement, at a weekly plenary session of the conference, applied to Communist compromise proposals made in December as well as to earlier proposals.

Destabilization Problem

"No part of the Socialist proposals deals with the central requirement of the West, which calls for the destabilization problem to be addressed in any agreement," the NATO spokesman said.

The seven-nation Warsaw Pact has accepted NATO proposals for initial reductions in Central Europe to be made by the Soviet and U.S. Armies but has rejected Western demands that the Communists should make bigger cuts than the West to reduce the Warsaw Pact's manpower advantage.

The Vienna conference, still stalemated over basic issues after 29 months, will hold its 100th plenary session next week. Officials said no progress was expected before an Easter recess in mid-April.

The NATO spokesman said Communist proposals failed to meet basic criteria for future stability and security. These could only be met by ending the Soviet bloc's 150,000-man military "overweight" in Central Europe, he said.

NATO's 770,000 men and 6,000 tanks face the Warsaw Pact's 930,000 men and 16,000 tanks in Central Europe.

The West regards these differences as the major problem, the spokesman said. "The West would not sign an agreement in the end that would not address this central disparity," he added.

Turkey to Try 4 Officers on Quake Funds

ANKARA, March 26 (AP).—A former commander of the Turkish Air Force, Gen. Emin Alpkaya, and three fellow officers will be tried by a military court on charges of falsifying documents about earthquake relief funds, it was announced today. If convicted they could be jailed from 6 months to 3 years.

Gen. Alpkaya resigned his post earlier this month because of the investigation. The others, Generals Ihsan Goksaran and Abdullah Teneked and Col. Sinan Alge, have been assigned by the air force to jobs less important than those they previously held.

According to the indictment, Gen. Alpkaya and the three other officers wrote and signed an official report claiming that a donation of $30,000 was "completely spent" for the construction of a schoolhouse in Lice, an eastern Turkish town flattened by an earthquake last fall.

However, it said, during an investigation into alleged Lockheed Aircraft Corp. payoffs in Turkey, the money was discovered in a safe at air force headquarters.

The $30,000 was given to Gen. Alpkaya as a donation for quake victims by Renato Bonifacio, chairman of the board of Aeritalia, a firm which manufactures planes under Lockheed license.

Italian Parliament Role

ROME, March 26 (UPI).—Parliament is being asked to investigate allegations that former Defense Minister Mario Tanassi extorted bribes from the Lockheed Corp. to favor purchases of Lockheed military aircraft.

Prosecutor Elio Siotto said today that he was turning over his findings to Parliament because of Mr. Tanassi's alleged involvement in the reported $1.8-million bribery case. Under Italian law, it is up to Parliament to decide if a Cabinet minister or former minister should be tried by the Constitutional Court for actions committed while in office.

Mr. Tanassi, who was forced out as Social Democratic party secretary this month because of the allegations against him, told reporters he was innocent and welcomed this chance to clear himself.

Canada Bars 'Witch Hunt'

OTTAWA, March 26 (UPI).—Defense Minister James Richardson told Parliament yesterday that there was no evidence to justify an investigation into possible improper payments by Lockheed to his ministry's officials. He said the U.S. Senate's probers of Lockheed had never mentioned Canada and a probe here would be "a kind of witch hunt."

French Summer Time

PARIS, March 26 (IHT).—France will go on summer time at midnight tomorrow, with clocks moving forward an hour. On April 25, the clocks will be put back again.



Associated Press.

SPRING LAMB—Although the birth of triplet lambs is rare, this ewe had six. The family is out for a stroll on a farm in the Swiss village of Rothrist, near Luzern.

Mitterrand Joins Brandt in Favor Of EEC Elections

BONN, March 26 (UPI).—The Social Democrats and the French Socialists agreed today to work for early direct election of the European Parliament and said that they would campaign for it on a common platform.

Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic party, and François Mitterrand, first secretary of the French Socialist party, said that their parties will create three working groups to prepare a joint policy for the European Parliament campaign.

Mr. Brandt, who has said that he would be a candidate, told reporters that he doubts that the elections can be held in 1978 as originally suggested. The date may be set back by the chiefs of the European Community national governments meeting in Luxembourg next Thursday and Friday.

The joint working groups, to begin functioning in about two months, will focus on developments within the European Economic Community, on the Community's relations to the Third World and on social and political questions, the two party leaders reported.

Philippines Rice Ravaged by Rats

MANILA, March 26 (AP).—Rats have eaten about 5 per cent of the Philippines rice crop this season but there is no danger of a shortage because the harvest was a record, Agriculture Secretary Arturo Tanco said yesterday.

A government program using anti-coagulant poisons is starting to kill the rats, which on some farms numbered 3,500 to the hectare and destroyed 80 per cent of the rice crop, Mr. Tanco said.

He explained that the rodents proliferated because of the relatively dry weather that helped the 4-million-ton rice harvest. Rats normally are drowned during seasonal floods, he said.

For Slaying 3 in Dutch Train Hijacking

7 South Moluccans Get 14-Year Jail Terms

ASSEN, the Netherlands, March 26 (Reuters). — Seven South Moluccans were each sentenced today to 14 years in prison for killing three hostages in a train hijacking in the Netherlands in December.

The guerrillas, members of a youth group seeking independence from Indonesia for their former Pacific homeland, held 23 passengers hostage in a 12-day siege of the train at nearby Bellen.

The seven—regarded as heroes by most of the 40,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands—were found guilty of murder, manslaughter and illegal possession of firearms by a three-judge panel that tried them two weeks ago.

They listened impassively today as presiding Judge Frans Fliek read the verdict, and then yelled Moluccan battle cries to relatives in the heavily guarded courtroom. Their families responded with defiant chants.

The guerrillas admitted at the three-day trial that they shot to death the train engineer and two hostages after seizing the train on Dec. 2.

The seven, sons of soldiers in elite regiments of the former Dutch East Indies Army, said in court that they accepted full and equal responsibility for the shootings and had acted out of purely political motives.

The judge said criminal justice had to be enforced and added: "The Dutch authorities will have to do everything in their power to understand the position of the South Moluccans living in the Netherlands. On the other hand, the South Moluccans will have to recognize the limitations and obstacles lying in the way of their independence ideals."

Two days after the train siege started, another group of seven South Moluccan guerrillas stormed the Indonesian Consulate in Amsterdam and took 43 persons hostage, mostly Indonesians. They released some of their hostages, including 16 children, but held 25 captive for 15 days before surrendering.

In their two-day trial, which ended in Amsterdam yesterday, the public prosecutor demanded sentences of 7 1/2 years, but expressed admiration for what he called the South Moluccans' courage and willingness to sacrifice themselves for an ideal.

The court will deliver its verdict on April 8.

The train hijackers and the gunmen who seized the consulate said they staged their attacks to draw world attention to their independence struggle and demanded that the Netherlands support the establishment of a "free republic of the South Moluccas."

The Moluccan community here, led by Johannes Manusama, 65, president of a government-in-exile, feels betrayed by the Netherlands, which allowed Indonesia to take over the 150 Moluccan Islands in 1949, when Indonesia gained independence from the Dutch.

The young Moluccans, almost all the sons of colonial troops, have not forgiven the Netherlands for breaking a promise to insure the islands' right to self-determination when Indonesia was granted independence.

As soldiers, their fathers were "temporarily" shipped out to the Netherlands under orders when the Dutch pulled out. They were then demobilized on arrival.

About 3 million South Moluccans still live on the islands.

France Protests To Soviet Union About Spy Ship

PARIS, March 26 (Reuters).—France has protested to the Soviet Union after a Soviet spy ship was spotted off the Atlantic port of Brest, where the French nuclear submarine fleet is based, a French Navy spokesman said today.

Adm. Albert Joire-Noulens, the French Navy chief of staff, summoned the Soviet naval attaché to navy headquarters here last Friday to deliver the protest, the spokesman said.

Adm. Joire-Noulens complained about the "unfriendly attitude" of the Soviet vessel Zond, which the French Navy charges was spying on France's latest nuclear missile-firing submarine, the Indomptable.

A French Navy destroyer was dispatched from Brest to shadow the Zond when it was identified about 30 miles off Brest, outside French territorial waters. The Zond sailed away.

The Indomptable is France's fourth nuclear missile submarine and will be the first to carry thermonuclear warheads. It is due to enter service at the end of the year.

Obituaries

Josef Albers, 88, U.S. Artist, Teacher and Color Theorist

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).—Josef Albers, 88, an artist, who was also known as a teacher of art and a color theorist, died Wednesday at Yale-New Haven Hospital in New Haven, Conn. He had been in the hospital for treatment of a heart seizure.

A dedicated painter who experimented endlessly with color relationships, Mr. Albers for the last 25 years or so rang infinite variations on a single compositional theme—nested squares of color whose gradations, harmonies and contrasts were for him the essence of the artistic experience. In 1971 his work was honored by a retrospective show at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, one of the few ever given to a living artist.

Though others sometimes saw his format of squares within squares as monotonous and repetitive, for Mr. Albers the simplified geometric presentation was the way to make colors perform. "Just putting colors together is the excitement of it," he once told an interviewer.

Marrying Colors

"The way green submits to blue, for instance, or vice-versa. What interests me is the way they marry, interpenetrate and produce the baby, the color that is their product together."

A teacher and theoretician as well as a painter, Mr. Albers had a wide influence on several generations of artists, both here and abroad, an influence that extended into the realm of sculpture, architecture and industrial design.

He also worked a good deal in the print medium and in the last few years had published a series of print editions with texts.

Mr. Albers was born in Bottrop, in the industrial Ruhr district of Germany. He attended the teachers' college in Bueren and became an instructor in several Westphalian primary schools.

In 1913 he decided to pursue formal art studies and enrolled at the Royal Art School in Berlin, remaining there until 1915. For the next four years he studied at art schools in Essen and in Munich, where his respect for the traditional and representational in art declined.

In 1933 when the Nazis closed the school where he was teaching, Mr. Albers came to the United States. He obtained a post at Black Mountain College in North Carolina. There, for the next 16 years, he gave unorthodox and wide-ranging courses in design that made the school a center for avant-garde theories in art.

In 1950, when Yale University set up a department of design, Mr. Albers was named to head it, a job from which he retired in 1958.

In Mr. Albers's last years his paintings, which had never sold for the prices achieved by those of some of his less famous contemporaries, began to bring him a substantial income. But he and his wife, Anni, also a well-known artist, continued to live modestly.

Ernest Howard Shepard

LODSWORTH, England, March 26 (AP).—Ernest Howard Shepard, 96, who drew Winnie-the-Pooh in the stories for children by A.A. Milne, died Wednesday, his family announced.

Mr. Shepard also illustrated another modern classic, "The Wind in the Willows," by Kenneth Grahame. His contribution to art was recognized by the award of the Order of the British Empire in 1972. He illustrated more than 50 books during his career.

The Pooh drawings were Mr. Shepard's triumph, depicting the little bear and his friends Piglet, Tigger and other animal characters.

Walt Disney put them in a film. A Pooh drawing sold at Sotheby's in 1968 for £1,200—worth considerably more then than the current exchange of about $2,300. The prices have risen since.

Gaafar Bakheit

KHARTOUM, March 26 (UPI).—Gaafar Bakheit, 50, assistant secretary-general of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the only political party in the Sudan, died today. Before joining the government as minister for local affairs, Dr. Bakheit was a lecturer in political science at the University of Khartoum.

Maria Zamboni Rossi

VERONA, Italy, March 26 (AP).—Italian soprano Maria Zamboni Rossi, 86, who was personally chosen by Giacomo Puccini for the premiere of his opera "Turandot" and later was a favorite singer of conductor Arturo Toscanini, died in her villa here yesterday.

Fred Schmertz

BATON ROUGE, La., March 26 (AP).—Fred Schmertz, 87, director of the Millrose Games track meet at New York's Madison Square Garden for 40 years, died yesterday in a Baton Rouge hospital.

Luis Miro Quesada

LIMA, March 26 (AP).—Luis Miro Quesada, 95, former owner of the Lima newspaper El Comercio and dean of Peruvian publishers and editors, who spent 71 years in journalism, died Wednesday of a heart attack.

Laura Crews

ENID, Okla., March 26 (AP).—Laura E. Crews, 105, the last known surviving homesteader of the historic 1893 land rush in the Cherokee Strip, died yesterday at a retirement home.

Maurice Rocco

BANGKOK, March 26 (AP).—U.S. jazz pianist and singer Maurice Rocco, 56, was found knifed to death in his apartment here Wednesday, police said.

Court's Ruling Dooms Italian Mini-Checks

PERUGIA, Italy, March 26 (AP).—Attempts by Italian banks and shopkeepers to ease a chronic shortage of coins through the issue of mini-checks has been temporarily thwarted by a local magistrate, who ruled them illegal.

The magistrate ordered the mini-checks seized throughout Italy.

The mini-checks, of the value of 100 and 150 lire, were used as regular change throughout the country as coins became increasingly scarce. Banks protested the ruling, saying that the mini-checks filled an essential purpose.

Mozambique Outlines Rhodesia War Plans

MAPUTO, Mozambique, March 26 (Reuters).—President Samora Machel of Mozambique said this week's summit talks of four black African leaders in Zambia was to plan the escalation of the fight to bring down the white regime in Rhodesia.

In an interview with the newspaper Noticias, published today, he said he and the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana had met to "plan a new, common strategy to intensify the armed struggle and to attack basically the economy of the illegal [Ian] Smith regime—how to shake and destroy the economy of his regime."

On the plane back from the Lusaka meeting, which ended yesterday, he told a Noticias correspondent that the fighting in Rhodesia would involve the population and bring about a revolution.

"In short," he said, "it will be transformed into a prolonged people's struggle which will shock the white-colonialist, racist regime and bring about profound transformations in Zimbabwe [Rhodesia]."

President Machel was quoted as saying the four Presidents had also analyzed "the reasons for the arrogance of Ian Smith—irresponsibility, sickness, madness or death pangs."

The summit meeting was held following the collapse of talks in Salisbury between Prime Minister Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo on the demand for power by Rhodesia's 6 million blacks, who outnumber the whites 20 to 1.

President Machel said Mr. Nkomo, who leads the Rhodesian-based faction of the African National Council, and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who heads an ANC faction based outside Rhodesia, had only represented themselves at the Lusaka gathering. "The leader of Zimbabwe will be elected by the people," he declared.

He said there was a difference between the guerrilla warfare against Rhodesia begun in 1972 and that which started on Jan. 17.

The previous operations did not have a well-defined target, while the present attacks "are aimed essentially at destroying the oppressive forces constituted by the police and army. It is those which defend and support Smith's regime," he said.

Rhodesia's Future

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 26 (UPI).—Rhodesia faces the "roughest and toughest" year in its history but the world should not underestimate the country's resilience, Ted Sutton-Pryce, a deputy minister in Mr. Smith's Cabinet, said today.

He told reporters that 114 black nationalists have been killed by security forces in border clashes since the beginning of the year and 14 white troops have died fighting guerrillas infiltrating from neighboring Mozambique.

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LONDON THEATER

'Gaslight' Leads the Revival Season

By John Walker

LONDON, March 26 (IHT).—Theater managements and producers have a great regard for revivals, judging by the current season. A dramatic revival, as the Oxford English Dictionary makes clear, has nothing to do with "restoration to vigor and activity." It is a process similar to the Gothic Revival of the Victorians, when they insisted on building in a gloomy, medieval manner in an attempt to bring back the past for inappropriate reasons. Producers tend to revive in the manner of Frankenstein, creating from whatever comes to hand a lumbering monstrous irrelevance, essentially dead.

Great care is lavished on these artifices. At the Criterion, for instance, Patrick Hamilton's "Gaslight," first produced in the late 1930s, is exhumed with some style. Mr. Hamilton was a better novelist than he was dramatist for he needed room in which to pursue his melancholy obsessions with sadomasochistic relationships and alcoholic loneliness.

But he was a clever craftsman and "Gaslight," with its Victorian setting and its child-wife being driven insane by the calculating criminality of her husband, still exerts a slight grip. Mr. Hamilton is cunning with his effects, particularly the dimming of the *lights as, above in the attic,* a murderer returns to the scene of his crime searching for hidden riches. The melodrama is deliberate and, given the play's setting, appropriate.

Yet the pace of the play has grown sluggish. What occasionally gives the writing its distinction is a feeling of genuine pain, of people trapped in a world of torment.

In Saul Radomsky's splendidly stuffy setting, Nicola Pagett weeps and flutters most attractively as the innocent wife and Anton Rodgers, as harsh husband, and Peter Vaughan, as fatherly detective, act as well as the occasion allows them. But it remains a mystery why such care was lavished on a play better left to rot in peace.

At the Piccadilly, Jerome Kern's 1915 musical "Very Good Eddie" comes up with some freshness and simplicity. A recent hit on Broadway, it dates from the days when musicals were not so much innocent as innocuous—uncomplicated, silly entertainments in flight from the heavy Viennese operettas of the time.

Guy Bolton's book—about two ill-matched honeymoon couples who happily swap partners—is brightly trivial and P.G. Wodehouse contributed an amusing lyric to one of Kern's tunes.

Its interest is almost academic and historical except that Bill Gile's production has an unpretentious charm. The show lacks stars and none of the cast emerges with much individuality. But the carefully stylish performances and Dan Stretta's period pastiche choreography framed in Fred Voelpel's picture-book settings give a pleasing unity.

What it lacks is any of the abrasiveness to be found in abundance at the Apollo Theatre, with Barry Humphries's "Housewife-Superstar!" Mr. Humphries is an Australian writer and wit who has sunk his personality in the monstrously comic Dame Edna Everage, an amalgam of all that is horrific in middle-class taste and morality.

Mr. Humphries appears in other guises in the show but it is as Dame Edna that he is funniest and cruelest. She combines xenophobia with prurience, an earnest do-gooding attitude with hatred of everyone who is in any way different from her. Dame Edna has a reality that makes Mr. Humphries seem a far drabber creation. But the humor has a vicious quality. Much of the enjoyment of the audience is at the expense of others whom Dame Edna picks on and questions and takes apart. It was noticeable, too, that she tended to ignore those with wit enough not to be easily intimidated.

Yet it is impossible not to laugh at some of Mr. Humphries's sallies and not to admire the skill of his impersonation. It is laughter that is missing from the Phoenix Theatre, where Glyn's Johns and Louis Jourdan substitute languorous glamor for the mathematical precision needed to play Feydeau's farce, "13 Rue de l'Amour."



Richard Freeman and Prue Clarke in revival of Jerome Kern's "Very Good Eddie."

Greek Necropolis Found in Crimea

MOSCOW, March 26 (Reuters).—A Greek necropolis dating from the 4th century BC has been found during building work in the Crimean resort of Yevpatoria, Tass news agency said yesterday.

Archaeologists found the remains of six burial urns, oil vases, bronze buckles and a ring with a seal, the agency added.

The Crimea, the neighboring Black Sea coastal area and what is now the Southern Ukraine were widely settled by the Greeks here more than 2,000 years ago.

Urbino Set to Welcome Back Its Masterpieces

URBINO, Italy, March 26 (AP).—This hilltop town is preparing to welcome back three stolen Renaissance masterpieces with the tolling of church bells and strengthened security measures.

More guards have been hired at the Ducal Palace Museum from where Raphael's "The Mute Girl" and Piero Della Francesca's "Madonna of Senigallia" and "The Flagellation of Christ" were stolen 15 months ago in Italy's most sensational art theft.

The museum also installed sophisticated burglar alarms.

"We cannot risk losing the paintings again. We were lucky to recover them undamaged," said the superintendent of the Urbino Fine Arts Office, Dante Berlini.

The paintings, recovered in Switzerland earlier this week in a joint operation by Italian and Swiss police, were expected to be returned to Urbino shortly.

Bracing for Tourists

Museum officials are bracing for a flood of visitors, although the theft of the three masterpieces did not hurt local tourism.

"We are reluctant to admit this, but the theft acted as a sort of advertising for our town. We enjoyed the visit of more students and tourists last summer," Mr. Berlini said.

In addition to its Renaissance architecture and its sculptures, the 15th-century ducal castle of the Montefeltro dynasty in this central Italian town exhibits ceramics and works by Italian painters such as Paolo Uccello and Melozzo.

Once back in the Ducal Palace, the three masterpieces will be guarded by a total of 35 watchmen alternating in around-the-clock shifts.

"We have eight people more than at the time of the theft and we hope to get more personnel soon. We also decided to increase the number of night watchmen," the superintendent said.

He declined, for security reasons, to disclose the number of guards on duty overnight. He also disclosed that burglar alarms were placed at all entrances and the palace corridors will be better lighted.

Art thefts, which have sharply increased in Italy over the last 10 years, are often blamed on the lack of alarm signals and insufficient watchmen. Most of the thefts, including that involving Urbino, were done at night.

Mr. Berlini also noted that the recovery of the stolen masterpieces proved that the most renowned paintings were difficult to dispose of.

"You cannot hope to sell a Titian or a Raphael. They have no market. Thieves should have realized this by now. Thefts of such masterpieces are useless."

He said the thieves of the three Urbino paintings had tried to sell them in vain outside Italy.

"After useless efforts, they tried to get a sort of ransom for their return. This finished them and led to the paintings' recovery," he said.

Italian police said they were on the trail of at least four Italians in the theft, but so far nobody has been arrested.

Graves in Alexandria May Date to Founder

BERLIN, March 26 (UPI).—Graves recently discovered in Alexandria, Egypt, probably date back to Alexander the Great, who founded the city 23 centuries ago, the West German Archaeological Institute said yesterday.

The graves, found in the Gabbari section of Alexandria, match the description of the Alexandria necropolis written by the Greek geographer Strabo in the 1st century BC. Many of the tombs are decorated with architectural figures, including columns, towers and windows, the institute said. These are of particular importance because of the glimpse they give of the art of building at that time.

Kennedy Center Flies to La Scala's Rescue

ROME, March 26 (NYTT).—The head of Washington's John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts said yesterday that he had made a "specific proposal" to the Italian minister of tourism and entertainment in an effort to salvage the scheduled appearance of Milan's La Scala opera company at the center later this year.

The Italian government announced last Sunday it was forced to cancel the La Scala trip to Washington because rising costs and the recent difficulties of the lira had made it impossible to meet the expenses involved. Martin Feinstein, executive director of the Kennedy Center, and Adolfo Sarti, the tourism and entertainment minister, met here yesterday afternoon, accompanied by U.S. Ambassador John Volpe.

Mr. Feinstein came to Rome early this week after he was told of the government's decision to cancel what was to have been one of the most prestigious cultural events of the U.S. Bicentennial celebration.

"We indicated we appreciated the situation of the Italian lira," Mr. Feinstein said after the meeting. "We made a specific proposal and Sarti will let me know next week."

Mr. Feinstein declined to discuss the terms of the proposal but sources here indicated that the bulk of the approximately $1.2 million that the visit by La Scala was expected to cost Italy would be borne by U.S. cultural organizations. The rest of the money, to be paid by the Italian government, could also eventually be reimbursed by a special fund which the sources indicated was being set up for that purpose. Another chunk of funds, according to the sources, would come from U.S. stagehands, who have reportedly agreed to postpone an upcoming wage increase for a month in order to contribute the money to La Scala.

Gesture Noted

Mr. Feinstein acknowledged that the unions had made this gesture, which he estimated would raise $50,000. "This is one of the things we are counting on, and it was included in the proposal to Mr. Sarti," he said.

He denied knowing anything about the report of the rest of the funding. "It's absolutely news to me," he said. "I have no idea where it possibly could have come from."

The 350-member Milan company was scheduled to perform at the Kennedy Center for two weeks next September, and to give concerts of Verdi's Requiem in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Feinstein said yesterday that 90 per cent of the subscription tickets, which include the scheduled La Scala performances, are already sold. The Kennedy Center's costs would be "between $60,000 and $70,000 if there were a cancellation by La Scala," he told Mr. Sarti.

The original agreement between the Kennedy Center and La Scala was signed in 1974. The money allocated by the Italian government for the visit was 700,000 lire —then more than $1 million at an exchange rate of about 680 lire to the dollar. In recent weeks, the lira has slumped to a level of about 850 to the dollar, practically a 25-per-cent devaluation. Rising costs during the last year and a half have further aggravated the financial plight of the Italian government.

Mr. Feinstein was scheduled to meet today with the director of La Scala, Paolo Grassi, before returning home.

Today, La Scala made an urgent appeal to Rome for funds, declaring itself on the verge of financial collapse. The company's officials asked the government and parliament for special legislation to keep the 2,800-seat, 18th-century Teatro della Scala in operation.

"We are sinking," Mr. Grassi stated. Aldo Aniasi, president of La Scala, and mayor of Milan, made a special trip to Rome pleading for "an urgent and special intervention."

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LLERIES IN BRUSSELS

ry Bosquet, Paintings, La
e de Bebelle, 27 Rue de Rol-
ek, Brussels, to April 9.
ery Bosquet, designer of sets
ostumes at Brussels's Royal
House, has always used
eatrical sense of fantasy to
ill. Sometimes his painting
from the footlights has suf-
from the instinct to reach
eling scenic impact, to over-
ate a canvas as if it were
-sized stage. But this show
s away from turreted castles,
ric landscapes and fairy-
igures. His portraits of peo-
ave real strength and
th as an artist's view of hu-
beings. The portrait of his
r is gentle and full of char-
The large and splendid
ng of a costumed young
n with a strikingly theatrical
is painted without extra
asis. Those, along with the
htful study of a young En-
writer, help prove that this
can successfully step into
orld *outside* the theater.

* * *

s Brissot, Paintings, Galerie
one van Dormael, 65 Boule-
l de Waterloo, Brussels, to
l 1.
sely packed fantasy works
Hieronymus Bosch as a
pce succeed up to a point
reating the world of mon-
and depravity the 15th-cen-
aster has made his own. The
ique of collage mixed with
d areas is cleverly handled,
ng of brushwork and scis-
nipping being virtually un-
able. In this exercise of
Bosch brought up to date, the "Garden of Delights" triptych is startling at first glance with its kinship with Bosch's fantasy. Subsequent glances reveal modern nudes from glossy magazines, 20th-century ordinary objects turned into weird machines, receptacles, torture instruments. The transformation of Bosch's *quieter* Biblical paintings into political cartoons is only mildly amusing; it's the imaginative, thickly peopled canvases that carry the day.

* * *

Harold Cousins, Sculptures, Woluwé St. Pierre Cultural Center, 93 Avenue Charles Thielemans, Brussels, to April 19.

This retrospective accorded an American sculptor in Brussels includes work from the 1950s, when he studied in Paris with Zadkine, to this year, each work picked to illustrate phases and moods in the artist's development. Sculptures range from the early elongated oval masks with minimal features through the close-packed ranks of metal plaques, the small lighthearted pieces, to the new, near-figurative work. A pulse of animation pervades all Cousins's work from the densest grouping of dark metal to the *thrusting* needles of airy Gothic spire-rods.

* * *

Victor Seach, Paintings, L'Armorial, 15 Place du Grand Sablon, to April 6.

Another American artist living and working in Belgium is beginning to make a dent in the European art world. These are vigorous, joyous works in brilliant color. Seach has disciplined an earlier tendency to large, vague sweeps of paint and pared down his symbols to three main forms, a stripe, a curved rectangle, a disk. These neatly defined painted shapes float freely against walls of warm yellow, bright blue, scarlet, black.

* * *

Luc Janetzky, Paintings, Les Eperonniers, 56 Rue des Eperonniers, Brussels, to April 15.

Janetzky, a Belgian artist living and working in Washington for the past few years, takes a galactic theme and follows it through fairly faithfully, with moons and suns and clustered constellations in silvered reliefs, pockets of scarlet providing a sudden emphasis. In some of his small, deceptively calm paintings too, he manages to pack in movement, even two large all-white reliefs seeming restless rather than static. Fontana appears as a traceable influence in some, but not an obtrusive one.

* * *

Berto Lardera, Sculptures, Charles Kriwin, 20 Rue de Belle-Vue, Brussels, to April 6.

Boldly mixing stainless steel, wood, copper, *rough iron*, Lardera concocts complicated, often aggressive, structures, large and small. Crenated metal blades, scimitar sweeps of cold steel, jagged holes and sharp points are welded into abstract forms, inset with plain wood panels, sometimes spotted with tiny mosaic patterns in wood. One or two of the smaller ones take off in too many different directions at once and are confusing to look at. The large works are impressive.

* * *

Appel, Paintings and Prints, Hilton Gallery, 38 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels, to April 14.

Appel's monsters are very different from Bosch creatures. Here the familiar array of caricature features and nebulously bulbous forms are fewer than usual. Colors are as hot, strong and lively as ever, but the general trend seems softer-edged, less aggressive. In the main, though, these paintings, lithos, engravings are the mixture as before, without too much change in content or style.

—RONA DOBSON.



Victor Seach's "Brussels Boogie Woogie Suit, No. 7."

ME

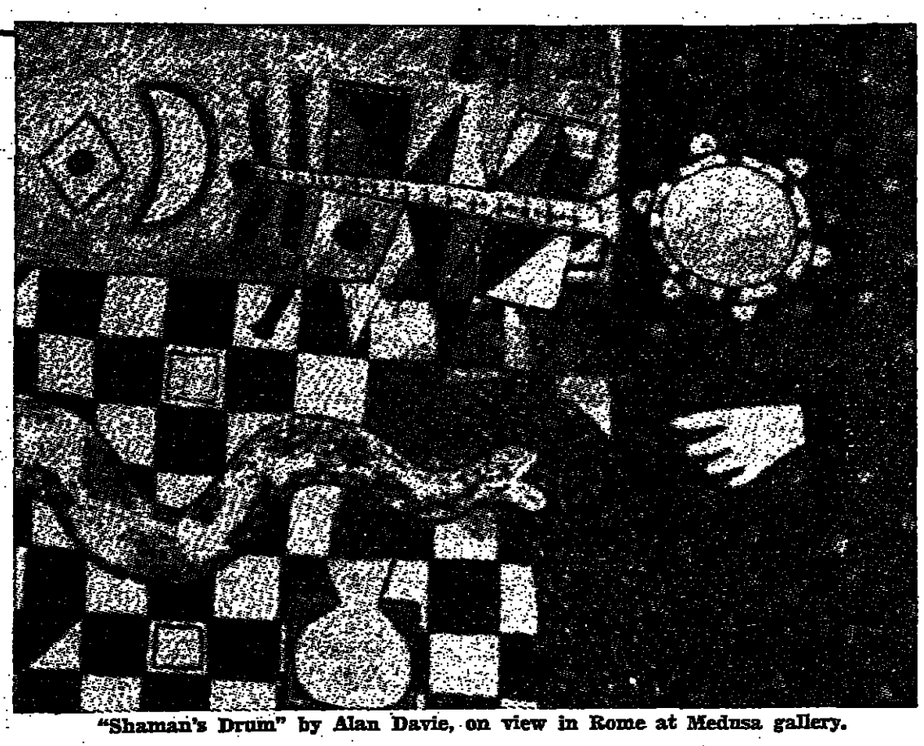
Petlin, Oils and pastels,
sia, 16 Via Ludovisi, Rome,
1 April 17.
in is from Chicago and
n New York. He paints
ed landscapes glittering
multicolor mold under
or midnight-black skies,
apparitions like frozen
inds or pillars of salt rise
nd there in still, airless
. The pretty enamel colors,
art nouveau in taste and
eakingly applied, make these
s of early worlds or of
ansless doom all the more
and desperate.

* * *

d Long, Sperone, 21 Via
tro Fontane, Rome, until
l 15.
and pieces of rough-hewn
re arranged in rosette for-
on the ground to bring
d buried memories of pri-
l rites and landscape.
an Englishman, is a ro-
to the point of collecting
stone himself wherever he
is to exhibit. In Rome
gray *Peperino* or *porous*
is spread like so many
s over the polished parquet
the frescoed vaults of the
which is in one of the
ents of the Palazzo del
The circles of crude rocks,
ke contrast to their elegant
ndings, are ambiguous:
also rarefied and modish.

* * *

Davie, from 1959-75, Medusa,
Via del Babuino, Rome,
ugh April.
e's iconography has not
ed over the years. His
modern symbols, roughly
ed on purpose, are be-
g simpler but more rigid.



"Shaman's Drum" by Alan Davie, on view in Rome at Medusa gallery.

Alluding to age-old images of humanity, there is a forced literariness about them now so that for all their intensity one cannot respond but must read them.

* * *

Stephen Rosenthal, Primo Piano, 32 Via Vittoria, Rome, through April 15.

This New Yorker attaches unstretched squares of duck canvas directly to the wall. They are crossed by incised parallel lines about an inch apart, traveling over grounds of earth colors or grays. The muted colors, the off-kilter lines—never quite horizontal—and the slightly curling surfaces give an effect of looseness and *faint continuity*.

* * *

Vanished Rome, Pecci Blunt Bequest, Palazzo Braschi, Piazza Pantalen, Rome, through April. Drawings, washes and prints of Roman sites from the 16th to the 20th century are in general rather labored views, though some give quite unexpected glimpses of squares and forums, then pleasant parks and gardens, which today have been virtually turned into traffic islands and parking lots. Many of the items are *without signatures or dates*. Among the most lively and the most interesting are works by Vernet, Labruzzi, Caffi, O. Tamburi and the ubiquitous Pinelli.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

PARIS

me, Galerie Messine, 1 Ave-
de Messine, Paris 8, to
l 17.
uliet, who was his friend,
ded Chaissac's work in the
ry of "Art Brut" (a cate-
nvented by Dubuffet him-
Chaissac (d. 1964) describ-
own style as "modern rus-
The son of an itinerant
r and a cobbler himself,
was, vigorously, lucidly
nierably, "an original". The
ot show is devoted to 30
ot oil and gouache works
ersgraded cardboard.

* * *

el Meninot, Galerie Karl
cker, 35 Rue de Tournon,
is 6, to April 17.
re is a gimmick here, but
e is justified by the result.
not has taken hothouses for
subject of these precise and
il drawings. But the glass
he hothouse is real glass
(sprayed with white paint as the hothouses are daubed with whitewash) and behind the glass one can dimly perceive a drawing of the inside of the building. This is, in fact, a somewhat subtler variation on Moninot's unvarying subject over the past few years: plate-glass shop fronts, generally whitewashed, too, while work is in progress. The result is on the whole serene and atmospheric.

* * *

Levi Denim Art, Centre Culturel Américain, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to April 9.

The Levi Strauss Co. organized a competition for embroidered and otherwise decorated denims in 1974 and this exhibition is composed of photos and a few of the entries. One may deplore that many more original pieces are not shown, but the rules of the contest required that they be returned to their owners when the contest was over.

* * *

Julio Silva, ABCD, 36 Rue des Saints Pères, Paris 6, to April 17.

Bronzes and watercolors. The bronzes in particular reveal a rather whimsical talent for producing beasts and figures, Latin American trolls, by manipulating the folds of the original clay. The bronze is glossy and almost golden.

* * *

Guinan, Galerie Albert Loeb, 10 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to April 17.

Guinan displayed his paintings in this gallery a couple of years ago. The present show is devoted to his drawings, which are eloquent but less persuasive than the rather intricate aesthetics of his paintings. Portraits and nude figures or, more precisely, nude figures that are portraits are his characteristic subject matter. His style is an elusive sort of realism, dwelling, in a cool but affectionate manner, on what is unpretty in his subjects.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

ilson Reveals bsidy for U.K. ovie Industry

NDON, March 26 (Reuters). me Minister Harold Wilson nced yesterday that the rnment would provide £2.37 on of public funds to boost in's ailing film industry.

a written statement to the se of Commons, Mr. Wilson that the money would be neled to the industry through National Film Finance Cor-ation and the financial assis-e could reach £5 million ually.

he Prime Minister said: "The rnment accept the value of a ng British film industry able ake its place in a competitive rnational market and provid-audiences here and abroad h an up-to-date image of our iety and of the quality and er of our creative artists."

The announcement came after eport in January recommended need to strengthen the in-try's financial position and to ate a single body charged with ponsibility for its activity.

Mr. Wilson said that the gov-ment favored the creation of British film authority to act as nsor for the industry.

Japanese List Drinks

TOKYO, March 26 (Reuters).—The Japanese tax agency reported that the average Japanese drank 83.2 bottles of beer, 13.1 bottles of sake (rice wine) and 4.5 bottles of whisky last year.

3 Musicals Top Nominees' List For Tony Award

NEW YORK, March 26 (AP).—Three musicals top the nominations announced for 18 competitive Broadway Tonys. Winners of the annual awards will be announced during a two-hour ABC television special April 18.

Named for the "best musical" trophy were: "A Chorus Line," which placed candidates in 11 other categories; "Chicago," with 10 additional nominees; and "Pacific Overtures," with 9 more. Running also for best musical was "Bubbling Brown Sugar," which got two other nominations.

Competing for the best drama award are "The First Breeze of Summer," "Knock Knock," "Lamp Post Reunion" and "Travesties."

Nomination for best dramatic actress went to Tovah Feldshuh, Rosemary Harris, Lynn Redgrave and Irene Worth. Best actor nominees are Moses Gunn, George C. Scott, Donald Sinden and John Wood.

Best musical actresses were Donna McKechnie, Vivian Reed, Chita Rivera and Gwen Verdon. Male nominations included Mako, Jerry Orbach, Ian Richardson and George Rose.

The Tony awards originated with the American Theater Wing in 1947 and are administered now by the League of New York Theaters and Producers.

More Tourists Visits U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—The government reported that the Bicentennial year started off with a 5.1-per-cent increase in the number of international visitors compared to the same month last year.

THE ART MARKET

When Staples Become Rare at Sales

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, March 26 (IHT).—An auction conducted Wednesday by Antoine Ader at the Hotel Drouot with the assistance of expert Charles Ratton would hardly have created a ripple a few years ago. It started with a mixed bag ranging from African art to Greek pottery of the 3d century BC and some Egyptian antiquities which were a salesroom staple a few years ago.

But what was a staple a few years ago is hard to come by now. And prices for rare objects have nothing to do with general trends.

Nothing Egyptian went unnoticed. Fragments that no one would have considered before made improbable prices when the aesthetic qualities of the masterpieces that they were 2,500 years ago remained barely perceptible: A tiny bronze bust of the Egyptian god Osiris, 5th to 4th century BC, awkwardly broken from the left shoulder to the waist, fetched 522 francs—about five times what it would have made in 1971 or 1972.

Cedar Mask

More spectacular was the 23,120 francs brought by a cedar mask from a 7th-6th century sarcophagus. This is a late period for Egyptian art which was decadent then and tried to recapture something of the past grandeur by being archaistic. Its only merit was technical perfection. To these inherent shortcomings the mask had the disadvantage of a nasty wax patina. The high price was paid chiefly because large-size Egyptian masks of the earlier periods are not on the market any more. Collectors have to make do with substitutes.

Wednesday's sale suggests a similar phenomenon is affecting the market for sculpture from the late Middle Ages through the 17th century. In the early sixties statues of saints and clerics and sculptural groups of the Virgin and Child were considered unsalable. Even works of supreme quality were not easily sold because only a handful of museums were in the market. The "Haute Epoque" fad had not spread yet and interior decoration offered no outlet for the lesser pieces.

Now with museums mushrooming the world over and changed tastes, a bit of carving with a reasonable claim to old age excites dealers. A polychrome wooden statue of the Virgin and Child, 64 centimeters high, went up to 32,470 francs, its poor condition notwithstanding. The painted stucco was darkened by grime, but, above all, the statue was badly flaked off and will require extensive cleaning and restoration. But the hope of getting a late 15th-century group from France in better condition is remote.



Polychrome wooden statue which sold for 32,470 francs.

Nothing discouraged the buyers. There was laughter when Antoine Ader, about to take bids on a broken stone statue of a bishop, announced "a 16th century stone carving. We are showing the head. The body is on the wall tablet." He did not mean to be funny but the room burst out laughing. The decaying stone, green with moss from prolonged exposure to humidity in some country churchyard, was flaking to dust. Nonetheless it was sold for 1,850 francs.

Carvings

Renaissance and 17th-century carvings reflected a similar awareness of growing rarity, yet left a chance to collectors with some flair. Rarest of all is 16th-century sculpture from France. This was shown again when an alabaster statue of a man in draperies was identified by the catalogue as Italian, 17th century. Charles Ratton, the expert, who changed his mind after the catalogue was printed, said so when describing the lot, calling it "French, late 16th century, workshop of Germain Pilon." This refers to the famous sculptor of the Fontainebleau school. It was enough to set the conventional, melodramatic, 47-centimeter-high piece skyrocketing. An unidentified buyer got it for 83,000 francs.

In other fields, however, fine buys could be picked up here and there. A superb oval dish of white marble carved in the 17th century in the style of Buon Talenti, an Italian sculptor of the baroque school, was more than reasonable at 1,850 francs. An early 17th-century boxwood carving of Jesus with his hands tied in the back was a bargain. The 12.5-centimeter-high statue was, I thought, obviously southern German, although the catalogue entry included no geographical attribution. At 1,510 francs it was one of the best buys in the sale.

* * *

The Japanese are back in the market. For the first time since October, 1975, they were at the Hotel Drouot bidding hard for 18th-century porcelain from Arita and Kutani and more surprisingly for Japanese stoneware of medium quality in which they took little interest before.

A small *chaire*—cylindrical stoneware tea caddy with a nice but ordinary brown glaze—doubled its estimate at 1,740 francs. Prices were up by 50 to 100 per cent over the estimates made by expert Guy Portier on virtually all the pieces.

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E. Boudin, Max Ernst, E. Othon Friesz, Armand Guillaumin, Gustave Loiseau, A. Moiret, Auguste Renoir, S. Valet, M. Utrillo as well as an exceptionally important oil 1909 of Georges Rouault "Clown", Picasso: aqu. bleu and rose, R. Dufy, M. de Vlaminck.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 26

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
45	37¾	AbbtLab .88	7	108	44⅞	44	44⅞	— ¼
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.40	9	20	49⅞	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	6	9⅞	9⅝	9½	
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04e	9	17	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		60	12	11⅝	11⅞	
5¾	4	Adms Millis	13	4	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	15	127	10⅛	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	AdvInv .18e		10	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
28	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	271	27½	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Alleen Inc	21	98	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ¼
82⅝	68⅝	AirPrd .30b	20	x63	80	79	79	— ½
20⅝	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	15	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26½	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	180	26½	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
25¼	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	36	21	22⅛	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
15⅞	13¼	Ala Gas 1.28	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
107½	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z1570	108	107¼	107¼	— ¼
91½	77¼	AlaP pf8.28		z10	85	85	85	
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .15e	7	28	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	23	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
23⅞	19⅝	Albertsn .72	8	32	20	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	43	136	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	AlcoStd .68	6	19	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
28	21⅞	AlconLb .28	27	49	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
9⅛	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	7	50	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .95e	14	21	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
43¼	26½	AlligLud 1.80	8	9	39	38⅞	39	+ ⅛
45⅝	33¼	AlligLud pf 3		43	43	43	43	
20	16¾	AllgPw 1.60	7	70	17¾	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	AllenGrp .50	11	37	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ¼
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	72	40¾	40⅝	40½	— ⅛
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	7	57	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14	10⅜	AlldProd .60		4	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
59¼	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	8	174	58⅛	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅛
4½	2½	Alld Supmkt		70	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	11⅞	AllisChal .40	8	157	17¾	17⅜	17½	
8⅝	6⅛	AlphaP Ind	0	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
51⅛	38½	Alcoa 1.34	29	295	49⅝	49¼	49½	
41¼	33¾	AmalSug 3a	3	26	37	36¼	36⅝	— ⅜
56½	47	Amax 1.75	13	83	56⅛	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
137¾	115	Amax pf5.25		5	136	136	136	+ 1
54⅞	53	Amax pfB 3		152	54¾	54⅛	54⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	60	16¾	16¼	16½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Amcord .32	7	31	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
21¾	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	5	19¼	19	19¼	
37½	29½	Amrc pf2.60		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
22⅞	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	216	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ½
52⅝	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		27	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅛
21¼	15⅛	AAirFlit .48	10	18	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		512	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
15⅝	11¼	A Baker .80	4	10	14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
43½	38⅛	A Brnds 2.80	8	144	43⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅜
30¾	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	29	285	28⅞	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
12⅛	9⅝	AmBldM .40	8	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	92	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	21	A Can pf1.75		1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		9	2⅛	2	2	
28⅛	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	9	478	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	7¾	Am Distill		3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
28½	22⅜	ADistTel .64	11	132	24¼	23¼	23½	— ⅜
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		10	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
23¼	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	464	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ¼
15	10	AFamily .28	8	59	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		60	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14	7⅝	AmFinSy pf		z1000	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		44	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15	AGenCv 1.32		10	17	17	17	— ⅛
16⅞	13½	A Gnlns .60	8	51	16	15⅝	15⅞	
25¼	22	A Gln pf1.80		20	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	167	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	22	508	35½	34⅝	35⅜	+ ⅜
167	147	A Home pf 2		2	158½	158½	158½	+ 7½
37⅜	29½	AmHosp .34	24	152	36½	35¾	36	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		20	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	9	81	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	563	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ¼
7¾	5¼	Am Motors		582	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
37⅞	32¼	A NatG 2.64	7	242	37⅝	37	37⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	7	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	11	20	12¼	11¾	11¾	
27⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	14	230	27½	27	27½	+ ½
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		21	76	75¼	76	+ ¾
8¼	6⅞	AmSteril .30	11	119	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	11	1683	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		33	59⅞	59½	59⅞	+ ⅜
47⅞	43⅝	ATT pfA3.64		4	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19¼	16¼	Ameron 1	5	5	18½	18¼	18¼	
9½	5½	AmesD .10e	8	151	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
24⅞	19¼	Ametek 1	9	27	23¾	23	23	
24¾	19	AMF In 1.24	12	180	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	+ ¼
19⅞	16⅞	Amtac Inc 1	6	26	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	43	329	32	31¾	32	
12	8½	Amoco .40a	5	31	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅜
8⅛	4⅝	Ampex Corp	21	103	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	Amrep Corp		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
46¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	32	42½	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
41⅛	36½	Amsted n	6	8	37¾	37½	37⅜	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	Amtel .32	7	16	7¼	7	7	— ¼
26¼	17⅝	Anacond .60		836	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
30⅝	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	24	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	34	39	37¾	37¾	— 1½
8¼	6	Angelica .12	10	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	12	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	8	8	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
28⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	170	9	27¼	27¼	27¼	
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp	104	25	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17⅜	13½	APL Corp 1	6	75	15⅝	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
27⅛	21⅜	APL pfC1.06		5	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅝
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	18	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
60⅝	47⅝	ARA Sv 1.06	17	98	58⅝	57	57	— 1¾
13⅝	9⅝	ArcataN .44	8	43	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	ArcatN pf 2		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
27¼	21½	ArchDan .20	13	104	23⅝	22⅞	23	—
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	22	8	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3½	2	Aristar		26	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
17⅛	15¾	ArizPSv 1.36	6	169	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ¼
8½	6	ArkBest .35r		6	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	— ⅛
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	43	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		33	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
5¾	4⅝	Armada Cp	13	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
35½	26⅝	Armco 1.60a	9	51	32¾	32¼	32¼	
32⅝	27	Arm pf2.10		8	31⅛	31½	31½	— ½
32⅞	23⅝	ArmstCk .80	23	155	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	8	16	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
17	12¼	AroCorp 1	8	9	16	15¾	15¾	— ½
15½	9⅝	Arvin .10e	16	59	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
33	26⅝	ASA Ltd .80		194	27¾	27	27⅛	— ⅝
20	13⅛	Asarco .60	22	278	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
26⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	150	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	20	39½	38¾	38⅞	
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	9	29¾	29	29⅛	+ ¼
14¼	8¼	Athlone .60	5	26	13⅝	13¼	13½	— ⅜
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		7	3	3	3	
19¼	17⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	27	18⅜	16	18⅝	+ ⅛
98⅛	81	AtlRich 2.50	14	498	89⅜	88⅛	89⅛	+ ⅛
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z2000	47	47	47	
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		135	59¾	59¼	59¼	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Atlas Corp	14	1394	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	6	32	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
65¾	54	AutData .40	30	52	63¼	63	63	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Autmind .20	6	40	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
11⅜	4⅛	Avco Corp	3	97	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Avco Cp wt		20	1½	1⅜	1½	
30½	18⅞	AvcoCo pf		12	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
29⅞	23⅝	AveryPd .30	51	70	26½	26⅛	26¼	— ¼
13¼	7½	Avis Inc	8	27	11	10¾	11	
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	9	476	19⅝	19⅜	19¾	— ⅛
44¼	32¼	AvonPd 1.60	18	372	42¾	42½	42⅝	+ ⅛
B								
29	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	122	28¾	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	4⅝	Bache .40e	7	47	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
12¼	8⅝	BakerIn .24	9	94	10⅜	10	10¼	+ ⅛
54	41	BakrIntl .42	14	29	47¾	47	47⅛	— ⅛
10¾	8½	BaldDH .60	6	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	26	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	11⅜	BallyMf .02e	11	43	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	116	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	16	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	24⅞	Bandag .05e	18	647	25⅞	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	4	40	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	12½	BangP pf 2		18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
12½	9	BanP pf1.25		4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
33	28⅝	BKofNY 2.20	6	51	32⅝	32	32¼	
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	17	15¾	15½	15½	
35¼	28⅝	BankTr 3	6	104	35⅝	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		44	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅛	Barboll 1.20		26	29	28¾	29	
18	13⅛	BardCR .22	15	202	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Basicinc .60	6	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25¾	23¼	BatesMf .80	6	17	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
39⅛	29	BauschL .60	14	81	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
46⅜	38	BaxtLab .21	28	110	41½	40¾	41	+ ¼
20⅛	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	5	x22	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig .24	25	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	12	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	284	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
126¼	113¾	BeatFd pf 4		1	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅞
28⅝	22⅞	Beckmn .28	18	34	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	19	132	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ¼
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	8	29	20½	20⅛	20½	
17⅞	13⅞	Beker .28	4	30	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	BelcoP .60e	6	49	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	6	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
11⅛	7	BeldHe .30b	10	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	15	Bell How .84		60	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	13	10	19¾	19⅝	19⅞	
61¾	44	Bendix 2.28	11	39	58	57¼	57¼	— 1¼
		Bendix wi		2	43¼	43¼	43¼	
92	66	Bendix pf 3		2	86	85½	86	— ⅜
23¾	17⅞	BenfiCp 1.25	7	116	23⅛	22⅝	22¾	— ¼
101	85¼	Benef pf5.50		4	100	100	100	— 1
58¼	46½	Benef pf4.30		1	55½	55½	55½	— ½
4¼	1¾	BenfStd Mtg		3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
2¾	1⅝	Benguet B	7	69	2¾	2¼	2⅛	
5⅞	2¾	Berkey Pho		48	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
34⅝	15⅞	Best Prod	18	93	34¾	33	34½	+ 1¾
48	33	BethStl 2	8	255	43⅛	42½	43⅛	+ ⅜
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	56	74	71½	72¼	— 2⅛
28⅞	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	628	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	— ⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	47	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	6	8	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20⅛	15⅝	BlockHR .80	11	31	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅛
48½	37⅝	BlueBell 1	9	133	44½	44	44⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Bobbie Brks		50	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
29½	24⅝	Boeing 1	8	188	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	137	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
25¾	21	BkMont 1.60	7	4	25	24⅞	25	+ ¼
29⅞	26	Borden 1.30	10	224	29⅝	29	29½	— ⅛
29⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	172	28⅞	27½	28⅞	+ 1⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	8	21	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	45	24¼	24	24¼	
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		16	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
14¼	8¾	Braniff .20	12	1523	12¾	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
19⅞	15¼	BraunCF .50	8	46	18¾	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
56¼	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	20	10	55	54⅝	54⅞	+ ⅛
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	17	212	75¼	74¾	74⅝	— ⅛
48½	43⅝	BristM pf 2		9	47	46	46	— 1
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	64	12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
35⅞	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	7	26	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	29	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
13⅝	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	54	25½	25	25¼	
8½	5⅞	BwnShrp .20		30	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ½
8¾	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	21	85	8⅛	8	8⅛	
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	x113	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	94	17⅝	17⅝	17⅜	
	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		32	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	18	BucyEr .56	17	105	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
16⅛	9⅝	BuddCo .80	9	100	14¾	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
34⅛	49	BuddCo pf 5		z10	54	54	54	
6	5	BudCo pf.60		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6⅛	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
26½	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	7	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ¼
8¼	6	Bulova .05p		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	17⅝	BunkHll 1.86		9	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		51	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅛	11¼	Bunkr pf1.60		3	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
34	27⅝	Burlind 1.20	16	13	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
40⅝	31⅝	BurlNo .30e	9	1608	36⅞	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	6⅛	BurlNo pf.55		22	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
102	83⅝	Burrghs .48	26	437	103¾	102½	103⅝	+ ⅜
C								
4⅝	2	CabCab For		73	3¼	3	3	— ⅜
27⅝	18⅞	Cabot Cp .92		54	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Cadence Ind		6	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	8	14	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finan	9	8	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
15¾	10¾	Callahn .60r	18	21	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Camm Brh		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	CampRL .60	17	92	25⅛	23⅞	24	— ⅜
35⅛	31⅞	CamSp 1.36	11	28	33⅞	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
17⅛	13	CdnPac .66e	7	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
72⅛	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	50	11	11	11	
52⅝	42¼	CapCitis .20	15	16	48⅛	48½	48½	— ⅛
2⅛	20¼	CapHold .40	11	416	20¼	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mfg		2	2	2	2	+ ⅛

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 11)

Let Value Line Help You Identify

400 STOCKS TO AVOID NOW

Plus 100 stocks that may outperform most others in the next 12 months

An otherwise solid stock portfolio can be largely undone by a few "misfits." So it's important to be able *to identify "weak" stocks as well as "strong" ones.* And to be immediately aware of significant *changes* in any of your stocks.

That's why The Value Line Investment Survey every week of the year ranks 1600 stocks — each *relative* to all the others — for *Probable Market Performance in the next 12 Months,* as follows:

100 stocks are ranked 1 (Highest)
300 stocks are ranked 2 (Above Average)
800 stocks are ranked 3 (Average)
300 stocks are ranked 4 (Below Average)
100 stocks are ranked 5 (Lowest)

Caution: Not every stock will always perform in accordance with its Value Line rank for Performance, but such a high percentage have in the past, for reasons that are logical and could not be explained by chance, that you can reasonably expect to get better-than-average results by using the Value Line methods to achieve your own objectives.

400 STOCKS TO AVOID NOW

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b) Rank for Investment Safety (from 1 down to 5).
c) Estimated Yield in the Next 12 Months—(100 stocks offer yields of 8.4% and up—Value Line Feb. 20.)
d) Estimated Appreciation Potentiality in the Next 3 to 5 Years—showing the future "target" price range and the percentage price change indicated. (100 stocks are in the 235% to 1300% range—Value Line Feb. 20.)
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Market Summaries

March 26, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Texaco Inc	295,300	26⅝	
Honeywell	261,200	45⅞	— ⅜
Unit Brands	239,5000	10¾	+1¼
FedNat Mtg	209,0000	16¾	+ ½
Atlas Corp	184,600	4¾	+ ½
Litton Ind	181,400	15½	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel	161,1000	56⅝	
Braniff Int	164,400	12¾	+ ⅜
US Home	164,000	8½	+ ⅜
Burl North	162,500	36⅜	+ ⅛
Transam Cp	138,100	11⅛	— ⅛
Citicorp	133,800	34⅞	
Va ElPow	126,200	15½	+ ¼
Marcor Inc	125,900	35¼	+2½
Colg Palm	124,000	27¾	

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	18.51	22.51
Advances	767	514
Declines	629	933
Unchanged	457	433
Total Issues	1853	1880
New 1976 highs	71	68
New 1976 lows	6	7

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	1004.01	1009.68	997.64	1003.46	+ 1.33
20 Trn	208.99	211.04	207.65	209.62	+ 0.24
15 Utl	87.26	87.97	86.69	87.30	— 0.06
65 Stk	305.11	307.25	303.15	305.25	+ 0.31

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.73	115.11	115.82	—0.01
15 Railroads	45.61	44.87	45.43	+0.16
60 Utilities	46.11	45.46	45.86	+0.16
500 Stocks	103.64	102.11	102.85	U.C.

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.01	54.85	54.87	+0.03
Industrials	61.56	61.36	61.37	+0.01
Transportation	39.40	39.21	39.40	+0.14
Utilities	35.67	35.61	35.66	+0.04
Finance	53.69	53.59	53.59	+0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 25	160,884	430,832	2,069
Mar 24	219,939	339,764	1,852
Mar 23	142,820	425,308	1,191
Mar 22	151,476	406,943	2,381
Mar 19	138,671	347,448	1,648
Mar 18	142,026	361,284	1,811

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Nat Patent	192,400	10⅛	— ⅛
Intl Bknot	166,000	2	— ⅛
UnBrand wt	156,700	1⅜	+ ⅛
Vernitron	83,400	7	+ ⅛
Kewanee In	79,100	26½	+3¼
AtlasCp wt	72,300	2⅝	+ ⅛
Con Oil Gas	55,400		+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	52,700	30¾	+ ⅛
Instrum Sys	47,200	1½	
Kaiser Ind	41,900	12⅝	

Approx total stock sales		2,140,000
Stock sales year ago		Closed

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.82	104.53	104.73	+0.15

Tokyo Exchange

March 26, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	322	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	157
Canon	375	Mitsubi Corp.	483
Dai Nip. Print.	485	Mitsui Co.	434
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsukoshi	459
Fuji Photo	528	Nippon Elec.	271
Hitachi	206	Sharp	374
Honda Motor	747	Shiseido	1,100
C. Itoh	332	Sony Corp.	2,890
Japan Air L.	1,850	Sumitomo Bk.	234
Kansai El. P.	732	Taisho Marine	284
Kao Soap	492	Takeda Chem.	217
Kirin Brewery	270	Teijin	177
Komatsu	345	Tokio Marine	584
Kubota	342	Toray	180
Matsu Ind	650	Toyota Motor	715
Matsu E. Wks.	627		

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	102.30	102.70	103.60	97.40
Brussels	128.81	128.61	133.02	123.74
Frankfurt	157.00	157.47	159.66	150.24
London 30	410.40	406.20	417.40	381.80
London 500	177.13	175.84	178.15	161.71
Milan	80.32	80.83	91.17	70.15
Paris	106.20	107.20	112.10	100.40
Sydney	464.72	464.55	473.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	342.49	343.41	344.51	325.23
Tokyo (o)	4607.78	4622.70	4684.25	4492.06
Zurich	298.20	300.60	304.00	294.50

(n) New. (o) Old.

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 27-28, 1976

...w, Yugoslavia Sign $700-Million Project

By Dusko Doder

...GRADE, March 26 (WP).—...hemical entered into the ...joint venture project in ...Europe today by signing ...inal agreement with a ...w firm to jointly build ...erate a $700-million petro-...al complex.

...s decision represents a ...rk in the process of grad-...nsfer of U.S. technology ...mmunist country. Perhaps ...st important aspect of the ...is Dow's commitment to ...ally update the technol-...the complex which it will ...own with the Industrija ...(INA) of Zagreb.

...will be a junior partner ...venture with a 49-per-cent ...while INA will hold 51 ..., as required by Yugoslav ...ish partners would make ...and other investments ...ionate to their equity ...s. Management of the ...will be apportioned on ...basis, however.

...greement is expected to ...precedent for future U.S. ...ents in the Communist ...Europe. Both U.S. and ...r officials also expect that ...d have a demonstration ...in other U.S. companies ...plating investments in ...via.

...complex will be built ...e next six years on the ...d Krk, just opposite the ...port city of Rijeka. ...mpleted, it will produce ...on tons of petrochemical ...annually. The value of ...production is estimated at ...illion, of which roughly ...lion would be earmarked ...ort.

...Yugoslav laws, Dow will ...to repatriate profits.

...the production would be ...as Middle East crude, ...ria's friendly relations with Arab countries are believed to have been one of the factors in Dow's long-term plans to reach East European and Third World markets.

Moreover, Rijeka is the site of Yugoslavia's largest refineries and the starting point of the 420-mile (675-kilometer) pipeline being built by Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. One-third of the $300-million project is financed by Kuwait.

INA, Yugoslavia's largest firm, is described by experts as being well managed and "a very go-ahead-type company."

The government's decision to encourage a cooperative joint venture with a major multinational firm—and the one that had been once repeatedly criticized in the Yugoslav press for its manufacture of napalm—reflects this country's need for new technology and modern petrochemical and plastics products.

Up to now, the Yugoslavs have been buying licenses from the West but by the time these were applied in actual production the technological processes were usually dated and new technologies required purchases of additional licenses.

Moreover, Yugoslavia is spending twice as much hard currency on imports of petrochemical products as it does on oil imports—a fact reflected in the country's chronic balance-of-payments deficits.

The Dow-INA complex is scheduled to be built in three stages. The first plan, to be completed in 1979, will produce chloride monomer and ethylene dichloride. The second, which will produce low density polyethylene and styrene, is scheduled to go into production in 1981, while the third, to be completed by early 1982, will produce ethylene.

..., Japanese to Sign Pact ...h Soviets on Gas Search

By John Saar

...O, March 26 (WP).— ...Japanese consortia are ...to sign an agreement ...Soviet Union this week- ...exploration of a Siberian ...gas field. Each group is ...the Soviet Union $25 mil- ...purchase of equipment ...nology needed to prove ...Yakutsk discovery in ...Siberia.

...pected signing of the $50 ...deal in Paris will mark ...of four years of on-off ...ions. The Russians orig- ...anted $100 million each ...an and the United States ...plan collapsed in 1975 ...e U.S. Congress placed ...nits on its Export-Import ...edits to the Soviet Union. ...financial participation in ...d-down exploration proj- ...ow limited to the Bank ...ica and a consortium of ...cial banks.

...derstanding is that if the ...deposit is commercially ...the Russians believe, the ...Japanese partners will ...ally greater sums for ...ion development costs, es- ...at $3.5 billion, and buy ...a share of the output.

The production plan calls for piping the gas to liquefying plants at a Russian Pacific port. The U.S. and Japanese partners in the joint venture would each receive seven million tons of liquefied gas a year for 20 to 25 years. If the cost of transporting it to the U.S. West Coast in pressurized, refrigerated tankers costing $135 million apiece was too high, the U.S. group would have the option of selling its share of the clean-burning fuel to Japan.

El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Occidental Petroleum are partners in the U.S. Siberia Natural Gas Co. The similarly named Japanese company comprises 21 corporations, with Tokyo Electric and Tokyo Gas two of the major stockholders.

The Soviet Union has declared the development of its Siberia and Far East regions an urgent national priority and welcomes the prospect of sizeable Western loans. Igor Kazakov, chief of the economics section in the Soviet Embassy here, said most of the gas would be exported because there is no major industrial user in the Yakutsk area.

He said the Yakutsk gasfield reserves must amount to one trillion cubic meters of gas to merit development. Since the field was discovered in 1969, Soviet engineers have verified deposits totalling at least 600,000 million cubic meters, he claims.

While reasonably confident the two-year exploration program will prove the deposit commercially viable, officials of the Japan Export-Import Bank, which is putting up $20 million, advise caution. Even exploration will be difficult and expensive, said executive director Mashiro Ohi, because the land is frozen year-round. Development would also necessitate construction of a costly pipeline. Under consideration are two possibilities: A pipeline of approximately 3,000 kilometers to the port of Origa, or a shorter 900-kilometer pipe to Magadan which is ice-locked in winter.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Marcor Accepts Revised Bid by Mobil

Mobil Oil and Marcor Inc. have agreed to revise the terms of Mobil's merger proposal. Each share of Marcor common would be exchanged for 0.16 share of Mobil and $30 principal amount of 8 1/2 per cent, 25-year sinking fund debentures. The debentures will be issued by Mobil Corp., a new holding company to be formed by Mobil Oil. The agreement follows Marcor's rejection of Mobil's earlier proposal on March 17. The latest proposal is worth $39.04 a share to Marcor stockholders. Under the proposal, Mobil would acquire about 16.8 million Marcor common shares and 2.9 million preferred shares. This puts the value of the transaction at about $881 million. The original offer was worth about $797 million. The new proposal is subject to approval of the boards of both companies as well as Marcor's stockholders.

U.K. Auto Industry in Trade Surplus

Britain's auto industry had a trade surplus in February of £143.1 million, little changed from January's £144.7 million but up 29 percent from £111 million in February 1975. Total auto industry exports in February rose to £243.8 million from £193.6 million a year earlier. Imports last month increased to £100.7 million from £82.6 million in February 1975, the Society of Motor Manufacturers & Traders reports. The continued overall trade surplus was due to exports of parts, accessories and commercial vehicles. However, imports of cars alone continued to exceed exports. Cars valued at £55 million were imported in February while exports totaled £46.5 million.

Asahi Develops Caustic Soda Process

Asahi Chemical Industry says it has developed a new pollution-free process to produce caustic soda—used in making paper and pulp, inorganic chemicals, synthetic fiber and other items—at low cost, utilizing an ion-exchange membrane. The process makes it possible to produce soda at lower cost than any other process—the polluting mercury process and the less-polluting diaphragm method, now in popular use, the Japanese company says. Asahi is now applying for patent rights on the technique in 24 major countries.

Sucrest, Philippines Sign Contract

Sucrest Corp. has signed a five-year contract to acquire a major portion of its raw cane-sugar requirements directly from the Philippine government, about 659,000 tons a year. Sucrest officials declined to comment on the terms of the agreement, but sugar sources say the accord's terms could be similar to those of a participating contract, which is used by sugar-beet growers and beet processors. Traditionally, most cane refiners have purchased their sugar requirements from producing countries through brokers, whereby the producing nation's export revenue is a function of the prevailing price for the commodity on the world market. A participating contract would mean a producing nation would absorb some portion of the risk of price declines—and share in the gain of price rises—during the time the sugar is refined and marketed while the refiner would be able to price the product without regard to the cost of the raw material.

U.S. Plant May Be Too Late to Help

U.S. Dealers Are Deserting Volkswagen

DETROIT, March 26 (AP-DJ). —The drop in Volkswagen's U.S. sales due to a generally depressed market and the high exchange rate of the deutsche mark has led many dealers to desert VW.

At the end of February, VW had 1,105 U.S. dealers, down from 1,156 a year earlier and off from 1,194 at the end of 1973.

Although they say they are not gloating over VW's problems, other automakers are happy to add experienced and influential VW dealers to their organizations. Some of these manufacturers are close rivals of VW—for example, Nissan Motor Corp., the importer of the Japanese-built Datsuns, which recently passed VW in foreign-car sales rankings here.

Nissan says it has signed six VW dealers in the last six months. It reports "inquiries from several others" and is picking and choosing with an eye at strengthening itself in the Midwest, where it has historically been weakest.

Although VW officials play down the significance of the dealer moves, other people say the implications may be long-lasting. "They'll never have as good a dealer body as they once had," says a former Midwestern dealer who deserted VW for another imported brand.

Last year, VW's new-car sales here fell to 267,718, off 53 per cent from 1970's record level of 569,183. This year, VW estimates its sales at 270,000, barely an improvement.

Ironically, the dealer moves come just when things could improve. VW appears more and more committed to setting up a U.S. assembly operation. The company's engineering teams have been studying various existing facilities and will present the results to the supervisory board for evaluation April 23. The 21-member board must approve the capital investment.

The prospect of a U.S. assembly plant has been dangled in front of dealers for some time as the main hope for a VW rebound but supposed deadlines have come and gone before, and even now the project may be a moving target.

Many VW dealers now wonder if the U.S. plant will solve some of their fundamental problems. After many years of selling Beetles at under $2,000 to economy-minded buyers, VW dealers now find themselves pushing small cars that are priced in the same $4,000-to-$6,000 range as many of Detroit's more luxurious larger cars.

The lower-priced Datsuns, by contrast, sell between $2,800 and 3,200.

For a return to the days of the bargain-basement Beetle, VW officials are not too optimistic. With a U.S. plant "we'll be able to develop and engineer cars specifically for the U.S. market and, as we increase the use of American components, we should realize some savings that will be reflected in price," one official says. But another makes it clear that huge price cuts are unlikely.

"Unless we compromise on quality," he says, "I don't think we'll ever be able to give our dealers a $3,000 car to sell again."

Virtual U.S. Price Stability May Be a Spring Fantasy

By Soma Golden

NEW YORK, March 26 (NYT).—In much of the United States, spring is a fantasy in March—a few warm days, a few warm thoughts, and then the cold winter winds return. This March, the economy was fantastic. An endless chain of good news poured out of Washington. But the best news of all—the dramatic drop in the inflation rate—may prove a fantasy, analysts say.

The United States does not appear to be in for any early return to double-digit inflation after the virtual price stability report of last month's scant 1.2 per cent annual rate. Wholesale prices also fell.

But the low rates reported in March, economists say, were achieved by recent drops in food and fuel prices, which will not continue to hold down the indexes as spring turns from fantasy to fact in the weeks ahead.

Inflation is actually pulsing through the economy this year at a base rate of 5 to 7 per cent on the consumer level and 4 to 6 per cent at the wholesale level, experts say. Such base rates are usually derived by evaluating certain fundamental forces in the system such as labor costs and productivity. Movements above and below the base rate are determined by more sporadic factors such as droughts, boycotts and tariffs.

"Inflation has slowed quite a lot," said George Perry of the Brookings Institution, "but there is nothing yet to tell us that the base rate for consumer prices is better than 5 to 6 per cent."

In recent days, the administration has worked double time to erase any complacency about inflation in the public mind. Treasury Secretary William Simon erred, it seems, when he casually predicted last week that inflation would be down to 2 per cent within two to three years.

His aides have now called the prediction a goal of administration policy, not a forecast of what is actually expected. To underline the point, Edwin Yeo, Treasury under secretary for monetary affairs, cautioned this week in a speech here against undue optimism about inflation.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, carried the same message with him Monday in testimony before the Senate Budget Committee. He warned that February's data was no reason to become "euphoric" and said that the consumer index actually showed "a suggestion of acceleration" if the "erratic items" such as food and fuel were stripped away.

Apparently, the administration blitz is part of a drive to keep the Democratic Congress from busting the President's fiscal 1977 budget. But private economists, this time, seem to agree with the government that inflation reported in March is too low to hold for long.

Belgium Determined to Hold Franc's Value, Official Says

BRUSSELS, March 26 (AP-DJ). —The Belgian government remains determined to defend the franc against any speculative onslaughts, Finance Minister Willy de Clercq stated today.

In a speech broadcast on radio and television, he stressed the determination of the monetary authorities to defend the franc's stability "at any price."

His speech followed a new decline today of the franc against the deutsche mark, with which it is linked in the joint European float, the "snake." The franc was quoted as low as 15.42 to the mark, only slightly off its lower intervention point of 15.456 francs per mark within the snake.

During the previous week, the central bank spent in excess of 26 billion francs (about $650 million) to support Belgium's currency.

Mr. de Clercq said that if Belgians want to bolster the long-term stability of their currency, they must contribute to the fight against inflation, be moderate in their wage claims and help in controlling public spending.

The government reported today that the consumer price index rose 0.64 per cent in the month ended March 15—almost double the previous month's gain and up 9.95 per cent from the year-ago month.

The mid-March index stood at 153.87 (1971 equals 100), up from 151.9 a month ago and 139.04 a year ago.

Company Report

Sherwin Williams Co.

Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	109.9	175.7
Loss	—4.0*	—0.9*
Six Months		
Revenue	400.3	373.3
Profits	—3.1*	15.2
Per Share	—	2.72
Share Diluted	—	2.37

* Loss

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

March 26, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	132.20	131.80	—0.92
Zurich	132.575	131.875	—1.08
Paris (12.5 kilo)	133.17	130.20	—3.29

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Prices Drift, Trade Slows On Big Board

Loss of Early Gain Prompts Selling

NEW YORK, March 26 (IHT). —Prices on the New York Stock Exchange wandered over a very narrow range today with the bias on the upside. Turnover was relatively light.

Some analysts labeled it a "market without conviction," adding that many investors turned cautious ahead of the weekend.

They said that a decline of $500 million in the money supply in the latest week did not provide any special motivation for investors. The figures, which often provide hints of future trends in monetary policy and interest rates, were issued after the market closed yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.33 at 1,008.46. It was up almost five points at its high and at 3 p.m. was ahead 2.91 points.

Volume totaled 18.51 million shares compared with 22.51 million yesterday.

Brokers attributed early buying to a combination of the decline in the money supply and news that a private survey showed that consumer confidence increased sharply between November and February.

Brokers said, however, that the early gain lacked strong support and soon gave way to continuing profit-taking.

Marcor was ahead 2 1/2 to 35 1/4 after a delayed opening. It agreed in principle to a revised merger bid by Mobil Oil, which rose 1/2 to 57.

Also higher were Great Atlantic & Pacific, up 1 1/8 to 13 3/4; Procter & Gamble, ahead 1 7/8 to 90 5/8, and Hewlett-Packard, up 3 1/2 to 113 3/4.

Heavily traded United Brands rose 1 1/4 to 10 3/4.

Disney rose 1 1/4 to 60 7/8 after four unions ratified a two year labor agreement covering 1,500 employees.

Honeywell dipped 3/8 to 45 7/8, Stauffer Chemical lost 4 1/4 to 91 1/4, and Bendix 1 1/3 to 57.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in moderate trading. The index rose 0.15 to 104.73.

Options volume slowed to 38,446 contracts compared with 47,126 contracts yesterday.

Syntex edged up 1/8 to 30 3/4, with Houston Oil climbing 1 3/4 to 40 5/8.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Echange advanced. Turnover amounted to 69,875 contracts, down from 86,711 contracts yesterday.

Trade Deficit Widens In U.S. in Last Month

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP).—A decline in agricultural exports helped trigger the second consecutive monthly deficit in the nation's foreign trade accounts during February, the government reported today.

The Commerce Department said the nation imported $140.8 million more than it exported. That compared with a deficit of $73.6 million in January and marked the first monthly back-to-back deficits in just over a year.

Imports exceeded exports by a combined total of $656.8 million in December 1974, and January 1975. The nation then registered 11 consecutive monthly trade surpluses before this January's deficit.

The monthly surpluses, which produced a surplus of $11.05 billion for all of 1975, were expected to shrink gradually this year due to the interplay of the U.S. economy with its trading partners.

But the two monthly deficits represented an erosion more sudden and dramatic than most analysts had expected.

However, Maynard Comiez, acting chief economist for the Commerce Department, said he expects 1976 to show a surplus in the trade accounts, although the surplus would be slimmer than 1975's.

"Right now I'm not too concerned about the relatively small deficits," he said. "There is a big turnaround there, but I expect to see some surpluses in 1976."

Overall, imports fell 2.6 per cent in February, marking the first decline since October. Exports, however, plunged even more sharply—3.3 per cent—for their third consecutive monthly decline.

The major export categories registering declines during the month were wheat, down by $91.1 million to $302.2 million; soybeans, off $79.2 million to $743.5 million; raw tobacco, down $52.1 million to $165.2 million, and coal, down $29.3 million to $186.4 million.

The February deficit was registered despite a 19.3-per-cent drop in the volume of petroleum and petroleum product imports, whose declines have been a crucial factor in the nation's trade balance over the last two years.

Machinery Sales Up

The general expectation this year is for mounting oil imports as the U.S. recovery stokes demand for energy.

The only major trade category showing an increase on the export side was the machinery and transport sector which includes aircraft, motor vehicles, electrical and agricultural machinery. That sector climbed $82.1 million to $3.9 billion.

The softening of the market for U.S. exports was an indication that the economies of the nation's trading partners generally have not recovered strongly enough to spur demand for U.S. goods. On the other hand, the strength of the U.S. economy has been expected to increase demand for the raw materials and consumer goods which constitute the bulk of U.S. imports.

Fed Revises U.S. Data

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Board revised today its industrial production data to show a 0.5 per cent increase for February, down from 0.6 per cent it reported two weeks ago.

Merger Set By GE Board

FAIRFIELD, Conn., March 26 (Reuters).—One of the largest corporate mergers in U.S. history moved a step closer to fruition today as the board of General Electric Co. approved an agreement to acquire Utah International Inc.—a transaction valued at about $2.2 billion. The board also approved an agreement and plan of reorganization.

The merger would be the electrical products firm's first major effort to diversify in its 84-year history.

Utah's board announced its approval on March 15.

GE said it anticipates that execution of the agreements will occur early in April. However, it said, the merger's completion will still be subject to various conditions, including approval by the shareholders of both companies and receipt of appropriate government approvals.

The boards of both companies authorized negotiation of a definitive merger agreement, on Dec. 15 (IHT, Dec. 16).

The proposed merger, the company said, will be accomplished through a tax-free exchange of 1.3 shares of GE common for one share of Utah. GE shares are currently worth about $53.50 each and Utah has about 31.5 million shares outstanding.

Utah is a leading producer of metallurgical coal, used for the production of steel products, and has substantial deposits of iron ore, copper and uranium.

Profits at Philips' Plummet 52% in Year

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands, March 26 (AP-DJ).—N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken's profits last year plummeted 52 per cent to 378 million guilders (about $141 million) from the 787 million guilders earned in 1974, the electronics giant reported today.

The company said it plans to cut the dividend 22 per cent by paying 1.40 guilders a share for 1975, down from 1.80 guilders a year ago.

The setback was largely due to the 350-million-guilder writeoff the company plans to take for dropping out of the large and medium-sized computer field. The company noted that the writeoff is equal to 180 million guilders, after tax allowances, on its net profits.

However, the company noted that the figures are not fully comparable due to the consolidation of Magnavox Co. in October 1974 and Signetics Corp. last July.

For the fourth quarter, the company reported that net income rose 32.5 per cent to 159 million guilders from 120 million guilders in the year-earlier period. Sales rose 13 per cent to 8.6 billion guilders from 7.6 billion in the 1974 quarter. For the year, sales totaled 27.12 billion guilders, up from 25.29 billion guilders in 1974.

On a per share basis, the company earned 0.86 guilder in the fourth quarter and 2.04 guilders for the year. The 1974 figures were 0.60 guilder and 3.09 guilders, respectively.

Kirin Brewery

TOKYO, March 26 (Reuters). —After-tax profit at Kirin Brewery rose 16 per cent to 9.66 billion yen ($32 million) for the year to Jan. 31 from 8.35 billion yen in the preceding year, the company said today.

Sales rose to 528.58 billion yen from 468.34 billion a year earlier.

A company spokesman said the gains were largely aided by increased shipments of beer and other beverages and higher retail price.

He estimated that net profit for the current year is certain to rise to 13.5 billion yen on estimated sales of 625 billion yen.

Immobiliare Roma Posts Loss

ROME, March 26 (AP-DJ).—Societa Generale Immobiliare Roma, reeling under the impact of its encounters with financier Michele Sindona, reported today that it lost 36.39 billion lire (about $103 million) last year, compared with a 1974 loss of 39.07 billion lire.

The board of directors, who manage one of Italy's largest real estate holding companies, said that the loss was due to the "difficult situation inherited from the previous administration."

Mr. Sindona, wanted on two arrest warrants here and currently living in New York, was a major shareholder in Edilcentro-Sviluppo, another holding company that Immobiliare Roma took over in June 1973.

When two of Mr. Sindona's banks were declared bankrupt in 1974, Immobiliare became responsible for a large debt piled up by its Edilcentro-Sviluppo division. Mr. Sindona's total debts have been officially listed at about 180 billion lire, but how they will be divided among the scores of concerns in which he had an interest is still being sorted out in the courts.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 26

(Continued from Page 8.)

— 1976 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
41⅞	34¼ MAPCO .90	15	41	39¼	39	+ ⅛
11¼	7⅛ Marathn .Mf	3	820	12	11¼	11¾+ ½
53¾	41¼ MarshM 1.80	12	457	52	51⅝	51½— ¼
33½	28 Marcor 1	10	993	35⅞	35¼	35½+ 2⅜
66	56⅛ Marcr pf A2		29	71½	70½	70½+ 5
21¼	17⅛ Maremt .50	9	500	18¼	18	18 — ⅛
13⅞	11 MarMid .80	9	227	11¼	11	11⅛
15¼	11¼ Marion .52	12	42	13⅜	12⅝	13
50⅝	28½ Marley .80		14	5	45	45 + ¼
19½	15 Marriot .371	23	835	18½	17¾	17⅞— ⅛
61¾	52¾ MrshMc 1.80	19	99	54¼	54⅛	54¾+ ½
25⅝	22 Marsh* 1.24	11	134	23⅝	23	23⅛+ ⅛
21½	16⅛ MarMa 1.20	8	46	20	19¾	19⅝+ ⅛
27¼	17 MrldCrp .60	10	47	25⅜	25⅛	25¾+ ⅛
30	22¼ MascCp .20	20	50	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞+ ⅛
25¼	19 Masonite .54	27	48	25	24½	24½+ ⅛
32¼	16⅛ MassyFer 1	6	378	29½	29	29½+ ⅛
11¾	9⅝ MasM 1.17e	10	25	11⅜	11¼	11½+ ¼
17¾	14⅞ MasCp 1.60		17	16¾	16½	16¾+ ¼
11¾	6⅝ Masin .03e		67	11	10⅞	10⅞
21⅞	19¼ MatsuE .28e	21	101	21¾	21½	21¾ — ⅛
52	41¼ MayDSt 1.68	15	105	51⅝	51⅜	51¾+ ⅛
30	24⅝ MayerOsc 1	11	14	30	29¾	30
6⅛	3¼ Mays JW	98	7	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
38½	31⅛ Maytg 1.30a	20	60	38	37⅝	38 — ¼
15⅝	10¼ MBPX .40a	5	4	14¼	14¼	14¼
77⅜	65 MCA Inc 2	6	164	71¾	70¾	71¾— ½
24¾	14¼ McCord 1	8	2	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
49⅜	37⅜ McDermot 1	5	55	44½	44	44¼+ ½
65	57⅜ McDonalds	29	141	63½	62¼	62¾+ ¼
18⅛	14⅜ McDonD .44	8	181	18⅛	18	18
28⅛	21¾ McGEd 1.20	12	97	28¾	28⅛	28½+ ⅝
17	12¾ McGrwH .64	11	115	14¾	14½	14⅝
28	28¼ M GH pf1.20		2	23	23	23 — ⅛
48½	38¾ McIntyr .30e		9	270	48	46 + ½
31⅞	28¾ McKee 1.80		8	24	30⅝	30½— ⅛
52	36⅛ McLean .80		10	31	46½	45¾ + ⅛
23⅜	18⅝ McLout 1.60		20	45	21¾	21¼— ½
12¼	9⅛ McNeil .80		10	10	11⅛	10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
31¼	18 MeadCp 1.20		10	155	29¼	28¾ 29
53¼	35¾ Mea pfA2.80			1	51	51
53¼	36¾ Mea pfB2.80			19	51¾	50⅝ 51 + ½
24⅞	17 Medusa 1.40		16	37	23½	24⅜ 23⅝+ ⅝
5⅝	3¼ MEI Cp		9	15	5¼	4⅝ 5 + ⅛
25¼	17⅜ Melvlesh .68		13	74	24½	23¾ 23¾+ ½
13⅜	9⅜ Menasc .35r		4	71	12⅝	12¼ 12½+ ¼
64¼	52¾ MercStr .80		12	18	63¼	63 63¼— ¼
75⅝	65 Merck 1.40		25	345	75	73⅝ 74⅜+ ⅛
18¼	10⅛ Meredith .70		11	6	17¾	17¾ 17¾
33¾	14⅛ MerrLyn .80		21	660	31½	30⅛ 30⅜
29	19 MesaPet .10		20	48	24⅝	23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
33½	24½ MesP pf1.60			15	29¾	28¾ 28¾— ½
14⅜	9¼ Mesabi 1.15e		9	47	10¾	10 10⅛+ ⅛
15¾	12⅞ MGM 1r		7	205	14⅜	14⅛ 14⅜+ ⅛
22	15 Metrom .60		10	205	21⅞	21⅛ 21¾+ ¼
61	52 MetPfRt .32			220	57½	57½ 57½— 1
17⅜	11⅜ MGIC 1.10			673	15⅜	14⅝ 15⅛+ 1
14	11¼ MichGs 1.10		5	29	13¾	12¾ 12⅝— ⅛
24⅛	17½ MichTube 1		5	8	21½	21¼ 21¼— ½
20	13¾ Microw .79t		10	9	16⅛	15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
15	12½ MidCTI 1.08		9	32	14⅜	14⅛ 14⅜
14½	14⅜ MidSUt 1.32		9	226	14⅜	14⅛ 14⅜+ ⅛
3	1⅜ Mildml Mfg			6	2⅜	2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
25	19¾ MidRs 1.20		7	37	24½	24¼ 24¾
29½	22⅛ MilesLb 1.28		9	10	25⅝	25¼ 25½+ ⅛
17⅜	9¾ MillBrad .44t		10	40	15¼	15¼ 15⅛
60¾	54½ MinMM 1.45		28	925	65⅞	65⅜ 64½+ 1½
20⅜	18¼ MinnPL 1.65		8	32	19⅜	19⅛ 19½
15¾	11⅞ MirroAl .96		10	7	12	12⅜ 14 + ⅛
12¾	8 MissEn .68		9	18	10¾	10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅜ MissRiv 1.40		6	459	34⅜	33¾ 34⅛— ⅛
30	17⅜ MoPac pf 1			1	29¾	29¾ 29¾— ⅛
26½	20⅛ MoPiCe 1.60		7	1	22¼	22¼ 22¼
13	9⅝ MoPSv .84b		7	25	14⅞	11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
57½	47⅛ MobilOi 3.40		7	469	57	56¼ 57 + ⅛
5⅜	3¼ Mobile Hom			121	5⅜	5⅜ 5¼+ ⅛
25	15⅜ Mohasco .90		16	98	20⅜	20¼ 20¼+ ⅛
3	7⅜ Mohlc Ds			3	4⅞	5¼ 5¼+ ⅛
24	16⅜ MohkRub 1		5	4	20⅜	20⅛ 20⅛
28⅝	16 Molycrp .60		12	5	26⅝	26¼ 26½— ½
23¾	16 Monrh 1.20a		4	5	20¾	20⅜ 20⅜— ¼
11¼	6¾ Monogr .20		6	51	10¾	10½ 10½— ¼
12⅝	8⅞ MonrEq .20		32	248	10⅜	10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
98¼	74 Monsan 2.60		10	430	90¾	89⅝ 90
104⅝	84½ Mons pf2.25			1	99½	99½ 99½— 3⅛
30¼	26½ MonDl 1.20		7	5	28⅞	27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
28	24 MonPw 1.80		8	4	24½	24½ 24½— ¼
23⅛	21⅜ MoniSt 1.67e		16		222½	22¼ 22¼—
9	7¾ MONY .76e		10	54	8⅝	8 8⅛+ ⅛
48⅞	29¼ MoorMc .80		5	155	43⅜	42⅞ 43¼+ ¼
62⅜	53⅜ Morgan 1.80		12	266	60⅜	60 60⅝+ ⅛
24⅝	19¼ MorrisKns 1		6	14	24¼	24 24 — ⅛
4⅝	2½ MorseEl pf			1	3¼	3⅛ 3⅛
15⅜	10⅛ MorseSh .30		6	28	15	14⅝ 15
4	2⅜ MtseTr Am		9		3¾	3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
19½	13⅜ MorNor .88		13	227	19½	18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
51	41¼ Motorola .70		30	394	45	44¼ 44½— ⅜
40⅝	30¾ MtFuel 1.72		15	161	40	38¾ 40 + 1¼
23¾	19 MtSiTel 1.68		9	9	22⅜	22⅛ 22½— ⅛
10½	7 Mumfd .40		7	97	11	10¾ 10⅞+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛ Mumfd pf.40			27	7¼	7¼ 7¼
20	15¼ Munsng 1.08		10	1	18⅛	18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
23⅜	16¾ MurphC 1.20		8	12	19⅝	19¼ 19⅜+ ⅛
21⅞	16¾ MurpOil .60		6	145	19⅝	19½ 19½
21¼	12⅜ MurryOh 1		8	3	16½	16⅛ 16½+ ⅛
14⅝	14¼ MutlOm 1.32			18	13⅝	13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
10	7½ MyersL .40			14	8⅞	8¾ 8¾

N

41⅛	35½ Nabisco 2.40		10	76	37⅞	37½	37½
36½	30¾ NalcoCh .72		21	30	34½	34¼	34¼— ⅛
36½	30¾ NalcoCh .72		21	30	34½	34¼	34¼— ⅛
15⅜	10¾ NarcoSci .40			8	25	16⅜	13¾ — ⅛
16¾	10¾ NashuaC .40			6	46	13⅛	12⅞ 13½+ ⅛
19⅜	13 NatAlrl .50		13	266	16¾	16½	16½+ ⅛
15¾	11⅞ N Avia .67e			33	14⅜	14⅛	14½+ ⅛
14½	10½ NatCan .57			6	44	14	13¾ 13⅞— ⅛
43¼	32¼ N Chem .32		23	39	34¼	34	34¼
6¼	5¾ NalCity Ln			38	5½	5½	5½— ⅛
49	39⅝ NatDef 2.72		6	7	49¼	48⅞	49¼+ ⅛
25⅜	16⅛ NatDist 1.40		10	150	25¼	24⅝	25⅛+ ⅛
24	21 NatFuel 2.06		8	18	23½	21⅞	21⅞— ⅛
16¼	11⅜ NatGyp 1.05		12	119	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+ ⅛
6¼	3¾ Natl Homes			6	3¾	3¾	3¾
11⅜	6⅜ NatInd .30		4	161	9⅛	9	9⅛+ ⅛
14⅞	11⅞ Ntlnd pfI.25			3	13¼	13¼	13½— ⅛
20⅜	14⅛ Nt MedCare		14	28	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜— ⅛
49	30¾ N Pres 1.20a		8	24	48½	47½	48¼+ ½
55⅝	39 Nat Semicn		34	822	49	48	48⅝— ¼
14½	9⅜ N Svclnd .78		9	82	16¾	13½	13½
18	12⅜ N Stand .96		9	21	17⅜	17½	17⅜+ ⅛
51⅝	44¼ N Steel .88		19	22	51¾	50¾	51¾+ ⅛
52¼	37⅝ NatStl 2.50a		15	86	48⅜	47⅞	48 — ⅛
5⅝	4 Nat Tea			17	4¾	4½	4¾
26½	22⅜ Natoma 1.20		10	170	25⅝	25	25½+ ⅛
31⅞	23¾ NCR Cp .72		11	166	60⅝	26⅛	28⅜
20	16⅛ Neptune .60		9	4	16⅞	16¾	16⅝— ⅛
21⅜	17½ NevPw 1.50		6	8	20¾	19⅞	20¼+ ⅛
24	21⅜ NevP pf2.30			z100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜+ ⅛
20⅜	19⅜ NEngEl 1.96		8	43	20⅛	20	20⅛+ ⅛
14½	12⅜ NEngTel .84		8	15	13½	13½	13⅜— ⅛
29¾	26⅝ NEnP pf2.76			6	28	27⅞	28 +
4.3	0¼ 25¼ N EngT 2.36		11	16	28¼	27⅞	28
14⅜	11 Newhall .40			8	2	13⅜	13⅜ 13⅜
29¾	23 Newmt 1.40		14	121	29⅜	29	29⅛— ⅛
27½	24 NYSEG 2.40		8	63	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+ ⅛
97	85 NYSE pfR.80				z30	92¼	92¼ 92¾
42⅛	35 NYSE pfJ.75				z100	41	41 41 + 1
24	21 NYSE pfI.12					23½	23½ 23½— ⅛
14¼	12½ NiaMP 1.24		6	119	18⅝	18⅛	13¼— ⅛
113½	104 NiM pf 11.75			z2240	111	110½	110¾
81½	72 Nia M pf7.72				z50	77	77 77
52½	44¾ NiaM pf 4.85				z400	48½	48½ 48½+ ½
42	36 NiaM pf 3.90				z60	39½	38½ 39½+ ½
39	31¼ NiaM pf 3.40				z10	35½	35½ 35½
14	12 NiaSPr 1.12e					12⅞	13 + ⅜
19⅝	12⅜ NL Ind 1		9	92	17⅜	17⅛	17½— ⅜
21¾	15⅞ NLT Cp .64		8	359	20½	19⅝	20
81½	63¾ NorfkWn 5		9	70	79½	78¾	79 + ½
24⅜	14½ Norlin 1.25		6	16	17¾	17½	17¾+ ⅛
38	22½ Norris 1.40		8	16	35½	35¼	35½+ ⅛
40¾	33 NoACoal .90		8	4	38½	38¼	38¾— ⅛
9¼	5⅛ NoAmMr 1e		8	289	6⅝	5⅝	6 + ⅛
33	19⅝ NoAPhl 1.20		11	88	29¾	29½	29⅝+ ⅛
4	2⅜ NoCAir .10e		8	42	3½	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛
14	13-16 NoCeAir wt			5		1⅜	1⅜
11	10 NoestUt 1.02		7	187	10½	10½	10½+ ¼
24¾	22⅜ NorIlGs 2.12		7	41	24⅜	24¼	24½+ ⅛
24½	22⅜ NoIlG pfI.90				1	24	24
19⅝	16⅜ NindPS 1.40		9	71	19	18⅞	19
46½	32⅜ NorNGs 1.76		8	204	34	33¾	34
101	95 NoNG pfB.48			230	97	97	97
87	85 NoNG pfE.50			230	87½	87½	87½+ ⅛
38¾	24⅜ NoStPw 1.94		9	76	26½	25⅞	26½+ ⅛
46	41 NSPw pf3.60			250	41¾	41¾	41¾— ⅛
38¾	25½ NorTel .60		14	293	36½	36¼	36½+ ⅛
6	3¼ Northst .50e		29	3	5	5	5
29⅞	22⅞ Northrp 1.20		7	220	30½	29¾	30⅜— ⅛
45¾	35½ Nrthn pfI.45			1	46	46	46 + ¾
22¾	23 NwstAirl .45		15	254	30¼	30	30 — ⅛
49¾	43¾ NwtBnc 1.70		10	15	48½	48⅛	48½+ ⅛
30⅝	24⅝ NwtEnrgy 2		4	23	26⅝	26½	26⅝
30⅜	24⅝ NwtEnr ct 2		4	9	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+ ⅛
45⅝	32½ NwtInd 1.75		4	229	41¾	39⅞	41⅝+ 1½
21⅞	14½ NwtInd pfI				21	21	21 — ⅛
135	99 Nwind pfC5			3	122	122	123 + 3
101½	73 NwIn pf4.20			24	92¾	90	92 + 3
26⅜	25⅛ NwIP pf2.50			12	25¾	25¾	25⅝+ ⅛
12⅜	10 NwMtnL .95e		13	38	11½	10⅝	11 + ⅛
35⅞	28½ NwStW 1.20		18	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
27	25¼ Norton 1.70		11	7	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜+ ⅛
24⅞	20⅜ NorStPw .50b		11	225	21⅞	21⅛	21½+ ⅛
54	45 NorTs pfI.60			4	47	46½	46½— ⅛
30	14½ NucorCp .32		6	28	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛
12½	7 NVF 2.45f		7	444	9	8¾	9 +

O

11	7¼ Oak Ind .40		23	7	9½	9½	9½
14⅝	12⅛ OakIteP .92		9	6	14	14	14 — ⅛
16	14 OccidPet 1		6	347	16	15¾	15⅝+ ⅛
8⅞	6¾ OccidPet wt			40	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+ ⅛
57	48⅜ OccidPt pf 4			51	53	53	53 + 1½
58¼	46⅞ OccIP pfB.60			6	52½	52	52½+ 1⅜
24	20⅛ OccIP pfI2.50			27	23	22⅞	22⅞
24	15⅞ OgdenCp 1		4	20	20¼	20¼	20¾+ ⅛
37	25¾ Ogdn pfI.87			1	32½	32½	32½—
19⅛	16⅜ OhioEd 1.66		9	76	17¾	17½	17½— ⅛
77	70 OhEd pf7.24				z20	76	76 76
51½	44¾ OhEd pfI.40				z60	49	49 49 + ½
122⅞	112½ OhP pfA 14				z190	119	118¼ 118¼— 1
123¼	116 OhPw pf 14				z250	119	118⅞ 119 + ⅛
85	76½ OhPw pf84.6				z70	84	84 84
83	71½ OhPw pf8.04				z100	80	79¾ 80
12⅜	9¾ OKC Cp .20			5	25	11	10¾ 10¾— ⅛
23½	19 OklaGE 1.44		17	114	20	19⅝	20 + ⅛
25¾	23¼ OklaNG 1.80		8	116	25½	25	25½+ ⅛
45⅛	30¼ OlinCp 1.32		8	144	41¾	41	41⅜— ⅛
36⅞	26⅛ Olinkraft 1		10	25	31½	31⅛	31⅛
14	9¼ Omark .60		6	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅝— ⅛
13⅝	9 Oneida 7.6		7	8	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜+ ⅛
16¼	12¼ Opelika 1		8	3	16	15⅞	16 + ⅛
15⅛	13½ OranRk 12.8		8	13	13¾	13½	13½+ ⅛
15⅝	10¾ Orange .18b		12	x69	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
40	36¼ OtisElv 22.0		8	11	39	38¾	39
34⅝	25¾ OutMar 12.0		17	172	32⅜	32	32⅜+ ⅛
19	12⅜ OutletCo .75		6	27	18½	17⅝	18 + ⅛
24½	19 OvernitT .80		11	72	22¼	21¾	21⅞— ⅛
15¾	10⅝ OverSh 2.0b		4	35	15	15	15
57	42 OwenCn 6.8		20	33	55	54⅞	54⅝— ⅛
61¼	51¾ OwenIll 10.8		10	227	60	59⅝	59¾
25	16½ Oxfrdind .68		7	15	25	24¾	25

P - Q

14¾	12¾ PacAS 12.0a			9	13⅞	13¾	13¾
23⅛	20½ PacGas 1.88		8	312	20⅝	20	20½
18⅝	16¾ PacLtg 1.68		8	79	17¼	17⅛	17¼+ ⅛
31¾	26¾ PacLumbr 1		17	123	31⅜	30¾	30¾— ⅛
32⅝	25⅞ PacPetrl .80		11	324	30⅝	29¾	30⅜+ ⅛
21⅜	20⅛ PacPw 170.		9	162	20⅜	20⅛	20½+ ⅛
16½	13⅞ PacTT 12.0		8	101	15⅞	15	15¼+ ⅛
9⅝	8⅞ PacTin 8.0		8	16	9¾	9¼	9⅜— ⅛
13¾	9¼ PalmW 30c.		6	57	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+ ⅛
17½	12⅜ PalW pfI.20			7	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+ ⅛
8½	4¾ PalmBc 2.5		6	25	7¾	7½	7½— ⅛
8½	5⅝ Pamida 1.0e		11	309	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+ ⅛

— 1976 — High. Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
7⅜	5⅛ PanAm Air		834	6½	6⅝	
35⅞	29¾ PanEP 2.10	7	116	35⅝	34½	34¾— ⅛
15	8 Paprcft 6.6b	9	173	14⅞	14⅝	14¾— ⅛
14⅝	12½ Pargasinc 1	10	301	13¾	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛
36½	32 Parp pfZ8.4		1	34	34	34
23¾	17⅛ Parker Drlll	5	49	20⅝	20¼	20⅜+ ⅛
31⅜	21¾ Parkan 1.12	10	3	30¼	30⅛	30¼
16⅛	11¾ ParkPen .40.	8	11	13¾	13½	13¾
48¼	39⅝ Pasco 27c	9	5	23¼	23¼	23¼
23⅝	16½ Paylsnw 4.0	9	2	19⅛	19	19⅛+ ⅛
19⅞	14⅞ PeabGa .12e	11	26	18¼	17⅞	18
6⅞	4⅝ PenDix .24b		22	6	5⅞	6
60¾	49½ Penney 1.16	20	276	60¼	59¾	60 + ⅛
21⅝	19⅛ PaPwLt 1.80	7	35	20½	20	20⅛
125½	117⅛ PaPLt pf 13		z30	122½	122½	122½— ½
111½	102½ PaPLt pf 11.		z280	109½	108½	109 — ½
94	82 PaPL pf87.0		z20	89	89	89 + 1
86	77 PaPL pf80.0		z190	82	82	82
53	47 PaPL pf4.50		z70	50¼	50¼	50¼
51½	44⅞ PaPL pf44.0		z50	48¼	48¼	48¼— ⅜
37⅜	27½ Pennwlt 1.48	10	96	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛+ ¼
56¼	42 Penwt pf2.50		2	49½	48¾	49½+ 1
26	21 Penwl pf1.60		5	24¼	24¼	24¼
30⅝	19¼ Pennzoil 1.20	10	507	30½	30	30¼+ ⅛
38¼	25½ Pennz pfI.33		2	38½	38½	38½+ ⅛
7⅞	5¼ PeopDrg .20		12	6	6	6 — ¼
39⅛	34⅜ PeoplesGas 3	7	162	37	36¾	36⅞
76½	69⅝ PepsiCo 1.60	17	42	74¼	73⅝	74
27	20½ PerkElm .30	23	348	25¼	24½	25¼+ ⅝
28	24⅛ Pet Inc 1.50	7	122	24¾	24¼	24⅝— ⅛
15	14 PetInc pf 1		16	14½	14½	14½
15	13¼ PetInc pfB.0		16	13⅞	13¾	13⅝— ⅛
16⅜	11⅜ PeterPJ 8.0e	9	1	15	15	15
90	67½ PetrleSt 1.60	20	2	77¼	77¼	77¼
26	20 Petrolan .60.	8	86	22¾	22	22 — ⅛
22¾	20¼ Petrlm 25.5e		5	23⅞	22¾	22⅝— ⅛
31	26 Pfizer 8.4	14	587	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝+ ⅛
45⅝	34¼ PhelpD 2.0	20	297	45¾	45⅛	45⅛
17⅛	14⅜ PhilaEl 16.4	9	182	16⅛	16	16
9½	8¼ PhilE pf95.0		z360	95	94	95 + 1
88¼	78 PhilE pfB7.5		z500	88	87	88 + 1
80½	69⅞ PhilE pf78.0		z50	77¼	77¼	77¼
79	66½ PhilE pf77.5		z130	77	76	76
47	39¼ PhilE pf44.0		z50	46¼	46¼	46½+ 1
15½	12⅜ PhilaSub 80.	7	25	14⅝	14½	14¼
89¼	50¾ PhilMorr 1	15	376	55⅞	55¼	55⅛+ ⅛
10	7 Philips Ind		118	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅛
11¼	6½ Phillpind pf		5	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝— ⅛
58⅞	49½ PhillPet 16.0	12	323	57¼	55⅝	56 — 1
11½	7¾ PhillVnH .40	30	31	11¼	11	11¼+ ⅝
23⅜	14¼ Pickwik 2.4e	10	7	21¾	21½	21½
17⅞	15 PiedNG 1.40.	6	7	15¾	15¾	15¾
23¼	21 Pillsbry Imprt		21	7¾	7¾	7¾+ ⅛
44⅛	35½ Pillsbury 1.20	12	723	38½	38¼	38½+ ⅛
36⅞	27⅜ Pioner 1.20b	10	53	30¼	29⅞	30 — ⅛
18	13½ PitneyB .68.	8	266	16	15¾	15⅞
23⅜	17⅛ PittFrg 8.0b	6	4	20¾	20¾	20¾— ⅛
39½	31 PittsIn 80.a	6	159	35½	34¾	35¼
29⅜	20¾ PizzaH* 0.3e	15	79	28⅞	28	28⅞+ ⅛
4¾	3 Plan Research	9	31	4	4	4⅛+ ⅛
26⅛	18⅛ Playby 1.2	69	17	21	20⅞	21
63	56½ ReyM pf4.50		16	62⅞	62½	62⅝—
15¾	8¾ ReyM pf4.50		9	12	13⅞	13⅝
42⅛	31¼ Polaroid .32	20	881	37¾	36¾	37⅜+ ⅞
14	9¾ Ponderosa		48	64	11⅜	11½+ ⅛
24⅜	17½ PopeTal .70	16	6	21¼	21	21¼
30½	15⅝ Portec 1b	7	47	28¾	28¼	28¼— ⅛
68	54 PortGE pfG50.		7	240	68	68 — ⅛
19¾	16⅜ PortGE 16.4	7	79	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞+ ⅛
T10½	102 PoG pfT15.0		z150	109½	108¼	108½— 4⅝
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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 26

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		AAR Cp .20	17	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
		Aberden Pet	14	4	5	5	5	
		Action .15e	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		Adam Russl	12	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		AdobeOil .16	9	39	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+ ⅜
		A&EPlast P	6	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		Aegis Corp	9	31	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
		AeroFlo .15e	4	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		Aeronca Inc	16	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		AffliCap .08t		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Affil Hsp .24	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Affil Pub .48	7	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
		After Six .4	6	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		AIC Photo		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		Alan Wood		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		Alaska Airl	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
		Alba Waldn	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Alcolac .15e	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		Alleghy Airl		8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
		AlldArt Ind		22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
		AlldThr 1.40	7	9	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ 1⅛
		Alpha Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
		Altamil .10e	7	x5	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Altec Corp	15	38	1⅝	1½	1½	
		Altec Cp wt		2	11-16	¾	¾	+1-16
		Altec Crp pf		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
		AlterFds .50	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
		AMAX wt		6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		AHessLL wt		37	¾	¾	¾	
		Am Agronics		4	3½	3⅜	3½	
		AmBiltrt .50	7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛
		ACenMtg wt		10	½	½	½	
		A GarPd .34	6	x16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		Amint Pict	4	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		A Israel .25r	6	54	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
		AMaizeA .40	4	37	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅜
		AMaizeB .40	4	6	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
		Am Mf 2.20a	5	9	48½	47⅝	48½	—
		AmMot Inns		14	5⅞	5½	5⅞	—
		AmPetrof 2	9	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
		Am Plan Cp		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
		A Precs .20a	7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		A SafEq mxlt	8	2	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
		AmSci Eng	20	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
		AmTech Ind	388	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		AmUtilS .72		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
		AMIC Cp	12	139	17⅝	16	17⅜	+ 1⅛
		AndreR .28e	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Anglo C .12e	8	12	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Anken .12	9	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
		Anthony .9t	9	12	8⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
		Apolld Data	14	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Ariz CL .10e	31	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		ArminCp .12	6	129	14⅞	13⅞	14⅝	+ ⅝
		Arrow Elect	7	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
		Arundel		11	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		Arwood .40a	5	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		Asamera .25	7	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
		AshlOC .20a	8	2	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
		Askin Svc	6	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Aspro .50a	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
		Alco Ind	712	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		ATI Inc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
		Atl Richf wt		15	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
		Atl CM B n	18	80	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
		Atlas Cp wt		194	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
		Augatinc .5	18	5	15½	15⅛	15½	
		Austral Oil	13	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Auto Train	14	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		Autmat Red	71	8	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
		AutoSw .28	14	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
		AVC Cp .20e	3	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		AVEMC .67	7	36	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		Avondal 1.20	5	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
		AVX Corp	11	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		Aydin Cp	71	8	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		B						
		BadgrMt .50	12	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
		BaldorEl .20	8	12	11½	11¼	11½	+ ⅜
		BaldwS .32a		1	6	6	6	
		BanFd 1.12e		19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
		BangPun wt		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	—1-16
		BanstrCf Lt	12	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
		Banner .06	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Barnes Eng		1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
		Barnwel Ind	35	5	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		Barry R .24t	9	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
		Barth Sp .20	11	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
		Bartons Cdy		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
		Baruch Fost	29	11	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
		Barwick ET		11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Bell Ind .08	9	70	3⅝	3½	3½	
		BenSting wt		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		Benrus Crp	6	52	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Berg Ent		67	5⅛	4½	4½	— ⅝
		Berg Bruns	19	148	14⅞	12⅞	14⅞	+ 1⅛
		Brg B pf1.15		86	23⅞	22⅛	23⅞	+ 1⅞
		BernzOma		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Bertea .21	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		BervenC .12		301	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅛
		BethCp .20e	18	24	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ½
		Beverly Ent	30	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
		Bic Pen .36	11	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
		Big Ber 1.32	6	2	28½	28¼	28½	
		BigDad .20e	8	21	8½	8⅛	8¼	
		BinkMf .80a	7	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
		BinnySm .72	7	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
		Blount .10e	8	18	4	4	4	
		Bluebird Inc	5	29	4½	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Bodin Ap .40	9	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
		Bowne .24	8	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
		BowVall .10	71	154	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
		BradRa .10e	6	15	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
		BradfdC .20	12	21	12	12	12	
		Brascan A	3	x24	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
		BraunEn .60	13	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
		BrewerC .80	11	59	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
		BrooksP .28	5	7	12	12	12	
		BrownCo wt		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
		BrnF A .52b	9	2	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
		BrnF B .52b	9	11	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
		BrwnF pf.40		30	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		BRT Rl .30e		6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
		BRT Rlt wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		BTU Eng	23	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
		Buildex Inc		2	3⅝	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		Bundy 1.08	8	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		Burgess Ind	8	66	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
		BurnsInt .60	8	17	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
		Butlerint .50	6	18	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
		Buttes G Oil	5	172	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
		C						
		Cabicom Gn	7	10	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
		Caldor .25	10	160	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
		Calcomp		17	5½	5½	5½	
		Cal Life Cp	5	8	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
		Cal PriCm 1	10	5	13½	13½	13½	+ ¾
		Camco Inc	8	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
		CaChbA .25e		20	4½	4 7-16	4½	+1-16
		Campin .48b	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		CdnExp.GO	11	3	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	
		Cdn Homstd	17	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		CdnHydr .25	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
		CdnMarc .20	8	32	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
		CdnOcc .50e	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		Cdn SuprOil	10	8	40	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
		Canoga .10e	15	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		Capehart Cp		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CaphlFd .16		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		Carbon .80a	5	13	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
		Caressa .30	7	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		Carnat 1.40	14	38	69	68	68	— 1½
		Carr wt		29	7-16	7-16	7-16	
		Carrols Dev		8	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
		Castle AM 1	4	4	19½	19½	19½	
		CasFd 1.20a		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
		Castleton In	9	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
		CDI Corp	20	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		CelluCraft	10	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		CenPL pf 4		z100	45	44	45	— ½
		CenlSec .35e		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Cenvill Com		42	6⅝	6	6	— ½
		CerM pf2.25		123	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
		Certified Cp		10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		Certron Cp		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cetec Corp	13	20	2	2	2	
		ChadMill .40	15	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
		Champ Hom		108	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
		Chertr Med	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
		CHC Cp .30t	3	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
		Child World	10	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
		Christian Co	14	71	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
		Cinerama		1	2	2	2	
		Circle K .32	6	11	6½	6⅛	6½	
		Citation .40		8	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Citiz Finl		23	1	1	1	
		CK Pet .10e	10	13	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
		ClarkC .10e	8	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
		Clarkson .16	7	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
		Clarostat	13	6	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
		CMI Corp	5	53	4⅛	4	4⅛	
		CMI Inv wt		13	½	½	½	+ ⅛
		Coachm .20a	11	146	32⅛	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅜
		CoffMat .15r	15	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
		Cohulne .12t	15	2	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
		ColeNat .60	8	45	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
		Coleman .52	16	19	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
		Colon Coml		3	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
		CombE .05r	11	49	18⅛	17½	18	+ ⅛
		Cominco 3e	10	10	39⅞	39½	39½	
		ComAll .30a	8	21	13⅛	13	13⅛	
		ComiMtl .60	5	1	15	15	15	
		Condor BM		7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
		CoPsycC .20	7	2	9	8⅞	9	
		ComPS 1.62	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
		Compac Cp		45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
		Compo Ind		20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
		CompuDyn		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Comput Inv	7	19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
		Conchem .40	20	10	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
		Concrd Fab	5	23	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
		Condec Crp	4	6	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
		Connlly Con	6	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
		Conroy .05e		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Con Oil Gas	10	484	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅜
		Cons Ref .60	12	6	8½	8¼	8½	
		Consyne Cp	14	58	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
		Conl Mater	69	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cont Tel wt		49	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
		Cook El .40	10	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
		Cook Ind .40	3	15	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
		CookPV .40	7	5	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
		Cooper Jar		1	4¼	4	4¼	— ⅛
		Cordon Intl	11	16	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
		Core Labs	8	9	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
		Corenco .80		5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
		Cosco Inc		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Cousins wt		14	5-16	5-16	5-16	
		CoxCbl Com	21	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
		Craig .05e	8	46	13¼	13	13¼	
		CramrE .13t	538	1	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
		Crest Foam		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Cross AT .92	13	9	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— 1¼
		CwnCPt .60r	4	35	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
		Crown In .20	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		CRS Des .12	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		CrutcR .25e	8	z12	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
		CrystlO .40e		1	8	8	8	— ⅛
		CSE Cp .40	8	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		Cubic Cp .22	10	12	12⅛	12	12	
		CW Tran .40	9	4	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		D						
	3⅞	Damson Oil	23	22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
	12¼	Denie.In .14	7	12	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
	4⅝	Dataprod	12	227	10⅝	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
	5⅞	DayMin .10e		10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
	⅝	DCL Inc	5	59	13-16	13-16	13-16	
	4⅛	DeJurA .10e		2	5	5	5	
	7-16	DeltaCp Am		5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	6⅝	Delta Fd .54	7	12	8½	8	8	— ⅛
	7	Den Tal Ez	11	16	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
	17⅝	Depsitr 1.48	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
	1⅛	DeRose Ind		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	3⅛	Dev Cp Am	10	167	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ 1
	3¼	Diebold VC		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Dislcon Inc	7	16	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
1⅞	11-16	Diodes Inc		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	DisFab .05e	9	12	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
16	11⅞	Diversey .56	6	29	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	Divrst In wt		34	3-16	⅛	3-16	+1-16
10½	6⅞	Dixilyn .30e	4	4	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
37⅞	32	Dome Petrl	11	24	34⅞	34	34⅞	+ 1
26¼	20	Domtar 1.60	11	x6	25⅞	25½	25⅞	
18⅛	9	Donkeny .30	5	24	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	— 1
14⅛	7⅝	DowneyS .40	6	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	16	DrexUtl 1.20		1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
14	10⅛	DrgFair .40	7	17	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
23⅝	17	DuplxPd .80	5	19	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dur Tst .25b	10	13	8	8	8	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Dynictn .06e	12	84	6	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Dynell .14t	26	17	9	9	9	
		E						
2¼	1	Eagle Cloth		40	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
9⅝	6⅝	ErlScheb .40	12	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	EarthRes 1	7	14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	6	Ecodyne	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅞	Edgiton .50r	6	37	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Edmos Cp		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	7⅝	Edo Corp	8	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	9¼	Edwrds .40a	5	6	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
7½	3⅝	EganM .20a	6	7	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅞	EnrnhPh .10	5	x3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9⅝	4¼	ElcorCh .02e	9	14	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
6⅞	4½	El Hose .30r	13	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Ass'st	12	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅞	ElecEng .36	7	24	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	16	19	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	10⅛	ELT .10e	9	27	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
8	6⅞	ErnstEC .48	5	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
2½	1⅝	Ero Ind	30	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	14	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
8⅞	6⅝	EssexCh .24	6	17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	5	15	2¾	2½	2¾	
7¼	3½	Execufn .23t	16	97	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
		F						
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Fablen .40	47	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	9	4	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Fabrics Nat	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Falcf.d Nob		13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41¼	28⅝	FalconS .80	6	18	38⅞	39	39⅝	+ ⅝
8⅝	4⅝	FamDolr .16	15	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
12⅝	8¾	FannyF .42t	14	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	Fash Fabric		54	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	10	x14	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		262	4¼	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅝
13⅛	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		106	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
11⅛	8	Felmnt .24e	33	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
3⅛	1¼	Fibrebrd wt		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅞	3½	Fidelco Gth		36	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Film Cp Am		4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
10⅛	5½	Flimwy .85t	9	75	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	FinGen .36b	8	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
6½	5½	FtConn .60e	9	2	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
8⅞	5½	FstSLSh .12		2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	7	28	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	FitchbG 1.38	8	x14	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
20½	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	1	19⅝	19½	19½	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	FlaRck .10e	60	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
16	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	FlokeJ .72t	12	4	34⅝	34	34⅝	
18½	13¼	Fly Dia Oil	6	32	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
5⅝	3¾	Foodrm .15e	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7¼	FooteM .25e	8	25	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
31	28	Foote pf2.20		2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
91⅜	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z400	91¾	91	91⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	Forest City		3	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
4⅝	2½	Forest Labs	8	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅛	FoxStaP .40	10	36	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
4¼	3	FPA Corp		2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
3¼	1⅝	Franklin Rl		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	8⅛	FrankNu .32	9	8	9½	9½	9½	
21⅝	17½	Fresnillo .40	7	7	21	21	21	
5⅛	3	Friedm .24b	4	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10½	8½	Frigimp .55t	8	32	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	12¾	Frigitronic	26	18	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
8	5⅛	Frontier Air	7	37	7	7	7	
		G						
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .30	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10½	7	Garan .44a	7	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Garcia Corp		6	3½	3½	3½	⅛
36½	25⅝	Gearhart .48	8	9	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅞	G Housewar	9	30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
4¼	1⅝	Gen Resrch	6	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Gen Resrcs		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
3¾	1½	Genge Inc	10	8	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅞	Geon Ind		23	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Gerber Sci		7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	GiantFd .80	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅝	GiantYel .40	102	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	2⅛	Gladding Cp		36	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	11	47⅞	47¼	47⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Globelnd .50	6	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	Glosser .30	7	4	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Glover .10e	15	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	Golden Cycl	128	15	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
10⅞	4⅞	GoldnW .10e	11	12	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield Cp	19	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	2½	GoodLS .07r	109	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		130	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	¼	Gouldinc wt		49	½	½	½	
9	6⅛	GrandAu .20	10	10	8	8	8	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	GrandCtl .30	6	10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	GrAm Ind	4	19	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅞	GtBasin Pet		84	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅝	28⅛	Gt Lk Ch .24	18	x145	35	33⅝	34⅞	— ⅝
6⅞	4½	GtScofS .10r	8	6	4⅛	4	4	
6⅝	2⅝	Greenman	10	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	5	GRI Cp .40	25	34	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	8	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Grow C .32b	9	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Gruen Ind		1	2	2	2	
1⅝	1⅛	GSC En .42c	16	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2	⅝	GTI Corp		52	1½	1½	1½	
⅝	⅜	GuardMf wt		12	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
7⅞	4⅞	GuardCh .40	19	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅞	Guilford .20	6	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅞	27	GfOilCan 1	9	2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	GulfRep Fin	5	6	8⅛	7⅞	8	
7⅝	3¼	GHstrm LD		30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		H						
9⅞	6⅝	HallsMot .46	6	3	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	HampD .15e	4	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Hamptn Ind	6	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13½	12⅝	Hanovr Petr	27	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21⅝	17	Harland .32	12	1	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
27	14⅝	Harmn .30b	7	30	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	14	13	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Harvey Grp		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	8	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
8⅝	3	HawaiA .70r		1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5½	Health Chm	9	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Helnick .05a	9	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Heitmn Mtg		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15½	8¼	Her Mal .48	6	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	HiG Inc .15t	8	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Highind Cap		25	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	Hillhavn .32	7	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9¼	Hiptrnic .20	13	23	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
35	27½	Hoing A 1.80	15	1	37	37	37	+ 2½
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅛	26⅝	HomeOA .50	10	1	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	
20	16⅝	HormelG 1	6	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Horn Hardrt		9	7⅝	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mtr In	63	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	Hotelin 1.40	10	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	HousRon .30	9	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5	House VI .32	7	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
41	32⅝	HouslOIM 1	19	191	39⅞	38⅝	39⅝	+ 1
6⅞	3¼	Howell .05e	4	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	HuckMig .20	11	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	Hudson Gen		14	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	Huffman .40		1	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	28	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	28	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
25	17½	Hydrm pf.60		6	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
		I						
4⅝	2⅝	ICH Cp .32t	9	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	IMC Mg .20	6	4	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Imper Ind		1	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅝	ImpOil A .80	13	106	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Inarco		3	3	3	3	
20⅛	9	Incoterm A	18	55	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
3¾	1⅝	Inflight Svc	5	11	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Instron .20		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		352	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res	9	22	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Intrmedco	8	10	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	8	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Intl Banknot	8	1473	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
23	18⅞	Int Cour .24	14	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Int Foodsvc		39	2	2½	2½	— ⅛
11⅝	8	IntGenin .78	5	2	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4¼	1⅝	Int Streich		10	3	3	3	
36	27⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	23	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ 1
1⅛	½	Interphoto		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	9⅞	Interpool	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5	Interway Cp	97	16	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅝	InvDivers A	9	2	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	InvDivers B	7	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	15	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IroqBrd .16	9	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	IrvinInd .16t	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6⅛	IsralD 1.27e		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	25	7	1⅝	1	1	
		J						
11⅞	8⅛	Jaclyn .36a	5	4	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8½	Jacobs .50a	6	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4½	Jamswy .31t	6	25	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Jeannet .30b	6	13	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	10	23	5⅛	5	5	
20⅝	15⅞	John Pd .20	12	24	18	17⅝	18	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Juniper Pat	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
		K						
8	3⅝	K Tel In .15e	4	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
13⅛	8	Kalsrind .26	5	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Ketchm .70r		2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	12⅝	Kewane .48a	9	541	25⅞	23⅝	25⅛	+ 2⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
⅝	¼	Kidde wt wl		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¼	1⅛	Kin Ark Crp	10	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	1⅛	King Opticl		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	1⅞	KingRd .15e	16	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11	7⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	2	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
41⅝	19⅝	Kit Mfg		12	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	⅝	KleerVu Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Kleinerts		87	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	4⅛	KnickT .05e	7	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Kollmor .50	13	3	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
26¼	18⅛	KohnStr .10	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		L						
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7	LafyRad .26	11	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Lake Shore	24	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	13	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	LaPoint .30e	9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	La QuintaM	9	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	LaTeur Bck	26	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .28a	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Leath Co .36	11	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	LeeEntr .44	11	9	15	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅞	Lee Natl		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Lee Pharm		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6⅝	Leigh Pr .48	9	10	14	14	14	
4	1¼	Leisure Tec		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
9	6½	Lovitin .20	7	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	6	4	6½	6½	6½	
10	5⅝	Liberty Fab	9	5	9	9	9	— ⅛
7⅛	4	Lightolr .08e	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .22	9	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Lincoln Am	20	12	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
11½	5⅛	Lloyds Elec		23	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Lodges .12e	6	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	16½	Lohmn .80a	9	4	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	LoewThe wt		79	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	1⅛	Logistic .08e		6	2½	2⅝	2½	
18⅝	9	LaGenSv .74	7	1	10	10	10	— ⅛
22⅝	19⅞	LouisCe 1.20	6	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		9	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	1	Lynch Corp		51	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
		M						
1¼	⅝	Macrod Ind		59	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
5½	4	MansfT .87r	77	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
2	1 3-16	Marinduq B	54	24	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝	—1-16
24⅝	16⅝	MarkCtl .20	6	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	Marlene Ind	5	10	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Marshall Fd		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅛	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	4	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
32⅝	21	MartPr .50e	8	31	28⅛	27	27⅛	— 1⅛
18½	6⅛	Masind .20e	9	8	9½	9½	9½	
37⅞	23⅝	Masneiln .30	6	4	29½	29	29	— ⅝
9⅞	4⅝	MaterRe .20	21	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .12	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	McCulO .21t	26	78	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18	13¼	McDonh .70	6	57	19	18⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6⅞	McInish .50	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	McKeon Cn		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10½	Means FW 1	6	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	7	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
8⅞	5⅞	Medenco .12	4	21	8	7¾	7⅞	
19½	14⅛	MediaGn .34	9	25	18	17⅝	18	
17	7⅝	Megoint .16	6	48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅞	Mem Co .80	5	4	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Mich Genl	6	46	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MichSug 1a	2	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
9	5½	Micklbry .16	6	11	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		2	6	6	6	— ⅛
15⅝	10	MidtGls .24b	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
20½	15	Milgo Elec	8	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
47	29⅝	MillerWo .40	15	31	45⅝	44⅞	45⅝	+ 1
19⅝	12⅝	Mill Roy .20e	14	38	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Mission IT		42	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
30½	17⅛	MoPac 1.20	8	13	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
24⅝	14⅛	Mitchll 1.57t	2	41	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	9	46	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	Modern Md	5	10	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
14½	6⅛	Molycrp. wt		3	13⅛	13	13	
13⅝	9	Moog .60	6	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
5	3⅝	MtgGth .42e		x1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18½	14⅝	MtVMll 1.20	14	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	4½	Mov Star .32	8	1	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Movielab	7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16½	11⅝	MPB Cp .70	6	9	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅝
3½	2⅝	MPO Video		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	22	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8⅝	7	MWA .48b	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		N						
7	3⅞	Napco .96e	7	2	6⅝	6	6	
5⅝	3⅝	NardaM .20	6	8	5	5	5	
25	12⅝	Nat CSS	31	23	21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	22	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1	Natlnd wt		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	⅝	NKinney Cp		28	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅝
14	7⅝	NMedEn .24	6	23	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6	Nat Paragn	8	141	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	69	199	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Nat Spinng		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	14	2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
		NatwdHo n	15	3	19⅝	19	19⅝	
3½	1⅝	Nelly Don		5	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	NestLM .10e		4	1½	1½	1½	
34½	23⅝	NENuclr .40	14	10	31⅛	30⅛	30½	— 1
1⅛	½	New Idria	11	25	1⅛	1	1	
21⅛	15⅞	NMex Ariz	113	16	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ½
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	22	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
16½	13	N Proc .75e	14	33	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
16⅛	12⅝	NiagFSV .44		6	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Nichols SE	28	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅝	Noel Indust	6	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
12⅝	7⅝	Nolex Cp	117	57	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
4⅞	2⅝	Nortek Inc	7	1	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
13-16	¼	NoAmMt wt		117	9-16	½	½	— ⅛
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	35	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	11	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
51	45	N IPS pf4.25		z10	50	50	50	
5½	3⅝	Novo Corp		2	4	4	4	
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	6	10	4	4	4	
		O						
13⅝	6⅞	Oakwd Hom	12	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13½	Offshore Co	4	4	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
38⅛	28⅝	OhioB 1.40a	3	4	34	33½	34	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Olla Ind	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
27⅝	14⅛	OnLine Sys	17	11	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
48	33	OOkiep Cop		z100	39½	39	39½	+ ⅞
10½	4⅝	OrleleHo .20		6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	19	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport	35	6	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
10	6⅛	OverhDr .40	12	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	53	38	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
		P-Q						
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		149	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		4	17	16⅞	17	
16⅝	14½	PGE pf1.37		5	15	15	15	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅛	PGRd pf1.25		8	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	— ⅛
15	13⅝	PG pfA 1.25		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
14⅝	12⅝	PG 4.8pf1.20		6	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	12	PG 4.5pf1.12		14	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	24⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25	25	25	
22⅛	20⅝	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
23⅛	21⅛	PGE 8pf 2		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
24	21⅝	PG 8.2pf2.05		1	22	22	22	+ ⅛
29	25⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		8	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅝	P 10.48pf2.62		34	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
16⅛	14½	PNwTel 1.50	9	49	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
57	52	Pac PL pf 5	15	18	55⅞	55	55⅞	+ 1⅜
33	22⅝	PalCorp .24		5	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	PanOcean D	244	144	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅛	3	Pantast .10e	8	2	4	4	4	
8⅝	4⅝	ParaPk .10a	4	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	16	28	27⅝	28	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashien	6	11	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Patagonia		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅝	3⅛	PatoCG .45e	7	25	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	
12	7⅝	PatrkP .86t	7	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall .60a	5	z300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7	4	PeeerTu .20a	14	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		1	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	6⅞	PenEnM .60	8	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3¼	Pa Eng .68t	7	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	PenRIE 1.15	8	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr 1.20b	8	7	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Pentron Ind	11	11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25½	18⅛	PepBoys 1	6	1	22	22	22	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	PerinICp .30	5	93	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ½
2⅛	1⅛	Permaner		115	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Pertec Corp	5	16	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅛	Petro Lewis		4	8⅛	8	8⅛	
8	5⅞	Phil LD .56r	4	33	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅝	3⅛	Phoenix Stl		18	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	14	10	3⅝	3½	3½	+ ⅛
1⅝	11-16	Pioneer Sys		44	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	6	PionTex .80	3	118	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
6⅞	5⅝	PitWVa .55a	10	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	18⅞	PlacrDv .80	34	15	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Paint Ind	34	15	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	13	285	21⅛	18⅞	19⅝	+ ⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Plaza Rlt In		5	1⅝	1½	1½	
7-32	3-32	Plaza Rlt wt		2	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅛	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	28	5	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Plym Rub A		1	2½	2½	2½	
15⅛	11⅞	Pneumo .80	4	49	14⅛	13⅝	14	— ½
7⅞	5⅝	Polychr .29t	14	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Pratt Lmb 1	11	3	13½	13½	13½	
5⅛	4⅝	Pratt Rd .30	9	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	21	Prent Hall 1	12	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14⅝	Preston .70	11	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	PrimMt .12t		3	4	3⅝	4	
10⅛	8⅛	PropCT 1.20	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
9⅝	8⅛	ProvGas .80	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	PrdRIE .13e	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	6	55	4⅛	4	4⅛	⅛
3⅛	2⅝	Prud Group		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅛	13-16	PSA Inc wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	PuntaGrd Is	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	6⅝	Purepac Lb	12	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	6	Quebcor Inc	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		R						
5⅝	3⅛	Racon .20a	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅛	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	6	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	12⅝	RangrO Can	42	232	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Ransbrg .80	9	18	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	13⅝	RaymPr .40	31	9	15	14½	15	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	RB Ind n	9	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—
18	14⅛	RealEsI 1.40	22	1	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	RltlncT .71e	20	9	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	RltRef 1.94e	8	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	7	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		4	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
13	11⅛	Rem Ar .80a	7	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9-16	½	RepMtln wt		1	½	½	½	
25⅛	18⅛	Rep NY .88	4	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	22	102	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
24⅛	14	Resistfix .50	8	14	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2	ResrtsIntl A	6	20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Resr Assoc		10	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	RET Inc Fd		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	2⅛	Robief Prod		9	5	5	5	
3½	1⅝	Richford In		2	3⅛	3⅛	3¼	
7⅛	3⅝	Richton .05e	5	14	6½	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	Riley Co	6	18	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	6⅛	RisdonM .36	34	20	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	13	43	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	17⅝	Robintech	17	84	26⅛	25⅝	26	+ 1
4⅝	2⅛	Robiin Ind	4	80	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	Rockway .88	8	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp	8	7	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		8	⅞	⅞	⅞	+1-16
6⅛	4⅛	Rudick pf.56		3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Rusco Ind		27	2	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	13	Russell .80	5	9	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
9⅞	6⅝	Rust CR .40	8	22	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
25⅛	19⅛	RyanH .40	15	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ½
		S						
7⅝	2⅛	SaffranSv A	6	59	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	12	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	15	Sambos .32	12	156	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
9⅛	7⅝	SCarlo .26e		7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	SDie G pf 1		1	12	12	12	— ⅛
35⅝	30⅛	San JW 2.40	7	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	10	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	Saundr L .20	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Schrader .30	8	34	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner .80	4	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	SbdAllAll .40	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅛	2⅝	Seatectr Cp	8	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	
1⅛	⅝	Seaport Cp		21	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	7	23	10⅝	10	10	+ ¼
1⅞	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	3-32	SecMt In wt		23	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
8⅛	4⅛	SelasCp .07e		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22⅛	13⅛	SeligLatz 1b	6	29	19⅛	18	18⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Semtch .18t	10	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	35	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2½	Servo Corp	7	3	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		10	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	SGL In .11r	6	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
2	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		9	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	SG Se pf1.70		6	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
4⅛	2⅝	ShaerS .15e	11	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	4⅝	ShearH .20a	5	62	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅝	Shelter Res		5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Shnd Cp .24t	4	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
33	23⅛	Shnandh Oil	21	336	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅝	Sherwd Med	13	62	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ½
3⅛	1⅝	Shopwell In		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	Sholmtr En		65	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierracin .20	8	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	5⅛	Sigmal .15e	8	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Silo Inc		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10⅛	7⅝	SkyCity .05r	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Solitron		46	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	37	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Soundsn .40	11	26	18½	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
26⅝	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		81	25⅝	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
26	23⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
17	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
14	11½	SC 4.3pf 1.08		51	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	Sowest Airl	7	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	SwtGFin .10	8	42	3	3	3	
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	Specity Rest	6	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	12	2	2	2	2	
7⅛	4⅝	Splentex .48	16	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	7	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	13	4	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Std Metl .50t	8	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .42	9	64	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	3⅛	StdPac Corp	7	35	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
26⅛	15½	StdProd 1.10	8	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—
1	11-16	StdPrud wt		12	15-16	15-16	15-16	+1-16
12⅛	8⅝	Stange .10	24	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	5	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	2	18	17⅝	18	
2⅛	13-16	Sterl Electr	11	91	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3½	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	11	x9	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
10	7⅛	STP Cp .40e	13	31	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
18½	7⅝	StrufW .10e	11	11	9⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Summit Org	8	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	SunCityI .25	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	14⅛	Sun Elec .48	10	27	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
9⅝	5⅝	Suneir .30e	7	5	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	7	21	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Supercr .10e	4	7	4⅛	4	4	
5½	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	14	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Susquhana		15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Susquhan pf		1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38	15⅛	SW Ind 1	9	63	38⅛	37½	38⅛	+ ⅞
7	4⅝	Synaloy .10r	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	413	30⅞	30½	30½	— ⅛
19⅝	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	16	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		51	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		T						
15¼	12⅛	Tandy Brnd	15	81	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.08a	7	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		39	1	15-16	1	
3⅝	1⅝	Techcl Tape	5	28	3⅝	3	3	
5⅝	2⅝	Techtrl .0e	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	17	Tejon R .20a	16	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	
⅝	¼	Telex Cp wt		10	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
7⅛	2⅛	Tenna Corp		27	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		23	6	5⅝	6	
5¼	2⅝	TennFS .40e		19	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
18½	10½	Teradyn Inc	142	19	17	16½	17	+ ½
13½	10¼	TerraC .60a	3	34	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
5⅝	2½	TesoroPt wt		65	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	0	37	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
17⅝	10⅛	Textron wt		19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅛	Tiffanyl .20	5	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
5⅝	3	Timple Ind	16	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	Tokheim .40	8	5	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	13-16	Tolchin Inst		1	1⅛	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ToppsGu .23	7	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	Torin Cp .60	29	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6½	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	9	9	6	6	6	
14	10⅝	Total pf.70		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
3½	1⅝	Town Cntry		25	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅞	Tracor Inc	8	12	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
5½	3⅝	Trico Ind	7	57	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
4⅝	3	Tubos Mex	6	23	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
6⅝	3	Tultco .20e	15	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	9⅝	Turbodyne	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Turnr C 1.32	6	3	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	TwinFair In	13	24	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
		U						
18⅞	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	27	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	UNA .10e		21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Unimax Grp	16	28	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	4 5-16	Un Asbestos	37	114	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	7-16	UnBrand wt		1429	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Unit Foods	14	4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	UnNat Corp		6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt n		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
4⅛	2	U Nat Cp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRlIT .52e	9	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRlfT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12	8⅝	US Flltr .24	8	47	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅛	US LsgRl E		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	US LsgR wt		2	½	½	½	—1-16
4⅝	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	53	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	US Radium		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
23⅝	18½	US Redu .60	5	20	23½	23½	23½	
9⅝	7	USRbR .60a	8	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	7	10	13⅝	13½	13½	—
3	2	UnivClg .05	6	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	¾	Univ Contnr		8	1⅝	1½	1½	
6⅝	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	8	22	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¼	UnivRun .36	5	3	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	UnvSav .44	7	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	URS Corp	9	16	4	4	4	
5⅞	3⅝	UV Ind wt		19	5⅛	5	5⅛	
		V						
9⅝	6⅛	ValleSt .62t	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		10	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
9⅞	5⅝	VanDorn .40	9	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	6	14	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Veecoins .32	17	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
5	1⅝	Verli Ind	92	26	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅞	VermtA .40b	12	6	28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	14	704	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Vertipll Inc		2	2	2	2	
5⅝	2½	Vesely Co	61	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Viatech Inc		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
2¼	1	Viking Genl		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Vikoa Inc	112	46	2⅝	2⅛	2¼	
4⅛	2	Vintage Ent		7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrt	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Voplex .68		3	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	5	83	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅝
16¼	11	Vulclnc pf 1		16	14½	14	14½	+ ⅝
		W						
7⅝	3⅝	WebMg .10a	8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .48	7	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1⅝	WadelEq .10	24	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	12	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
18¼	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WallacS .20e	6	17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	2	Wards Co	15	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅝	3	WarC pfC.05		8	7	7	7	— ⅛
32½	21⅝	WasPstB .50	12	11	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	WRIT 1.30	12	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	WestChP .40	7	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	10	166	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	WstFinr .15a	5	18	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
1½	½	WstPac I wt		48	1⅛	⅞	1	+ ⅛
27⅛	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	6	7	24⅝	23½	24	+ ½
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		40	1	15-16	15-16	—1-16
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	6	26	3	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅞	13⅝	Winkimn .60	7	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	Winston Mll	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6	Worcest Ctl	5	7	8½	8⅝	8½	
9⅝	6⅛	Work Wr .60	7	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	Wrather Cp		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Wright Har		47	1	1	1	
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		28	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	15⅝	WUI Inc .60	7	76	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅝
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	43	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	9	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12	9½	WymBn .50e	9	24	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	3	Wyomising	12	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		X						
20⅝	13	Xonics Inc	42	27	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
		Y						
4	3	YooHoo .10e	10	14	3¾	3¾	3¾	
4¼	3	YooHoo .10e	10	14	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		Z						
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .28	6	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅝	Zimmr Hom	21	72	10⅞	10¼	10½	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on March 26, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2200	Abby Glen	340	330	340	+15
19230	Abitibi	$13½	13¼	13½	— ⅛
200	Acklands	$14	14	14	
3153	Agnico E	475	470	475	
700	Agra Ind	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5050	Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
200	Alliance B	360	360	360	—16
100	Alminex	$5½	5½	5½	
2650	Atco A	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6727	BP Can	$10½	9⅞	10½	+ ⅜
1100	Banister C	$9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
11587	Bank N S	$39⅛	38	38⅛	— ⅝
350	Baton B	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23252	Bell Canad	$45	44½	44½	— ⅜
14000	Beth Cop A	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
5000	Block Bros	380	375	380	+10
560	Bovis Cor	91	91	91	
600	Bralor Res	235	230	235	+ 3
500	Bramalea	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
71492	Brameda	200	195	200	+ 5
1670	Brenda M	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3550	Bridger	420	425	425	
100	BC Forest	$23¼	23¼	23¼	
2310	BC Phone	$11¾	11¾	11¾	
600	Brunswk	495	495	495	
1120	Buddd Auto	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
534	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10	10	
121450	Cad Frv	$9½	9¼	9⅝	
803	Cal Pow A	$26⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
6280	Camflo	$11	10½	10½	— ½
500	Campau A	$5	495	5	+ 5
22350	C Nor West	$7½	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅝
4503	C Pakrs C	$23½	23½	23½	— ¼
1330	Can Perm	$17	16⅝	16⅝	
200	C Cablesy	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
1300	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
100	CGE	$28	28	28	+ ¼
10204	CI Bk Com	$26	25⅛	25⅝	— ½
1127	Cdn Tire A	$49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
800	C Uilties	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
900	Cassiar	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1600	Celanese	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
5580	Chieftan D	$9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅛
5	CHUM	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6000	Coch Will	33	32	32	— 3
500	Con Bldg	255	252	255	
800	Con Distrb	395	390	395	+ 5
25535	Cons Gas	$11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
500	Conwest	380	380	380	+ 5
3500	Craigmt	$6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
2750	Crush Intl	$10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
2000	Cyprus	$10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	+ ⅛
20248	Denison	$58	57½	57½	
3810	Dicknsn	$5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
990	Dofasco A	$26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1¼
3000	Dom Store	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅝
1100	Du Pont	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
350	Dylex L A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
4409	East Mal	212	205	206	— 9
200	Electro A	430	430	430	— 5
300	Emco	$9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
1915	Falcon C	$8⅛	8¼	8¼	
1501	Falcon	$43½	42½	43	+ ½
100	Fed Ind A	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
7603	Francana	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
700	Fraser A	$22½	22	22	— ½
1600	Fruehauf	$7½	7½	7½	
36500	Gnt Masct	178	160	160	— 4
3425	Gibraltar	$7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
2000	Graft G	$32½	32½	32½	— ½
3450	Granduc	162	158	160	+ 3
1434	GL Paper	$28½	28	28½	+ ½
910	Gt W Life	$56	56	56	— ½
1475	Greyhnd	$18	18	18	
2051	Guar Trst	$7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
3903	Hambro C	275	270	270	—10
50	Harlequin	$9	9	9	— ⅛
600	Hawker S	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1492	Hayes D A	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
8310	H Bay Co	$19⅛	18⅞	19	
935	Hur Erl A	$23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ¼
1320	IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
160	Indusmin	$9	9	9	— ⅛
250	Inglis	$14¼	14¼	14¼	
155	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2544	Int Mogul	279	270	270	
57725	Intpr Pipe	$13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
3800	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
6925	Kaiser Re	$11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
4050	Kaps Tran	200	195	198	+ 2
300	Kelsey H	$9¾	9¾	9¾	
1303	Kerr A A	$11¾	11⅝	11¾	
2100	Koffler A	435	430	430	— 5
2615	Labatt A	$16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
200	Lab Min	533	33	33	
1700	L Ont Cem	410	405	410	+ 5
3620	LL Lac	155	147	150	
650	Lob Co A	490	480	480	—15
900	Lob Co B	485	480	480	
2030	Loeb M	325	320	320	+20
24	Mclan H A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4478	MB Ltd	$22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
100	M Lf Mills	$28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
2700	Malgmi A	$17½	17⅛	17½	
220	Met Stor A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
6700	Moore	$48	47⅝	47⅝	
300	Nat Trust	$15	15	15	
12235	Noranda A	$36⅛	36	36	— ⅞
5602	Norcen	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5800	Newsco W	$15	14½	15	+ ⅝
2700	OSF Ind	385	375	385	+ 5
1500	Orchan A	270	265	265	— 5
600	Oshawa A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
6920	Pamour A	375	360	360	—25
1520	PanCan P	$21⅝	21	21⅝	+ ⅝
600	Pertofina	$22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
2435	Pine Point	$33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
100	Pitts C	$5½	5½	5½	
2900	Placer	$24⅝	24⅛	24½	
4200	Que Sturg	123	110	110	—15
271	Redpath A	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
2000	Reed Oslr A	$7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
350	Reichhold	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+ ⅝
2400	Revnu Prp	75	74	74	
25	Rothman	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
15804	Shell Can	$16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
8584	Sherritt A	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
5200	Siebens	$12⅝	12	12⅝	— ⅛
4706	Simpsons	$7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
16765	Simpson S	$10	9⅝	9⅝	
200	Slater Stl	$9	9	9	+ ¼
16	Talcorp	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3800	Southm A	$25½	25	25	— ½
650	St Brodcst	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7606	Stelco A	$28⅝	28½	28½	— ⅛
4250	Steep R	210	205	205	— 5
122475	Sundale O	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
100	Tara	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1708	Teck Cor A	420	410	410	—10
2410	Teck Cor B	335	330	330	— 5
1595	Tex Can	$28½	28	28½	
7600	Thom N A	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
12892	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
32	Tor Star B	$18	17½	17½	— ⅛
688	Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
8041	Trans Mt	$10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ¼
47585	TrCan PL	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
545	Un Carbid	$23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
8951	UGas A	$8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
155	Union Oil	$9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
1100	U Keno	$8⅛	7½	7½	—1⅛
10650	U Siscoe	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
1800	Upp Can	125	124	125	+ 3
200	Vestgron	$16	16	16	
1700	Voyager P	$12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
400	Weldwod	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
10250	Wstburne	$12½	11¾	12	+ ½
2716	West Mine	390	370	370	—35
380	Westnhse	$24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
5	Weston	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ½
8400	Willroy	116	114	116	+ 5
375	Woodwd A	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
1700	Yk Bear	240	240	240	
5000	Yukon C	158	145	145	—15

Total sales 2,310,071 shares

Currency Rates

March 26, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr	BF com.	Swiss F	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6985	5.1660	105.81*	57.34*	31.76y	—	6.8890*	105.93*	44.375*
Brussels (c)	39.065	75.10	15.38	8.3285	4.61*	14.528	—	15.3825	6.442
Frankfurt	2.5490	4.8965	—	54.39*	3.066x	94.65*	6.521*	100.00*	41.80*
London (z)	1.9198	—	4.8875	9.015	1,630	5.1675	75.05	4.8825	11.65175
Milan	848.0	1629.50	333.50	180.74	—	315.24	21.72	333.90	139.81
Paris	4.69375	9.0250	184.740*	—	5.53625x	174.600*	13.0225*	184.837*	77.415*
Zurich	2.5445	4.8879	99.93*	54.21*	0.2990*	94.54*	6.52*	—	42.0*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0800. Escudo: 29.18; Israeli £: 7.52; Peseta: 67.03; Schilling: 18.265; Sw. krona: 4.4065; Yen: 299.55; Belgian financial franc: 40.925; Canadian $: 0.9821; Hong Kong $: 4.9325.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1 000 (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
579	Algoma	$24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
711	Asbestos	$28	27½	28	— ¼
4225	Bank Mont	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
30000	Basic Res	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
410	Bombard	280	280	280	—5
605	Can Cement	$11¼	11	11¼	
1033	Con Bath	$37½	37⅛	37½	— ⅛
710	Dom Bridge	$35	34½	35	+
4550	Fncl Col	225	205	215	+12
14000	Imasco	$26¾	26⅝	26⅝	
100	MLW-Wrth	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
1700	Molson A	$17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
100	Molson B	$16	16	16	+ ¼
650	Power Cp	$10½	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
481	Price Co	$16½	16½	16½	— ½
300	Rolland A	$7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
5451	Royal Bank	$27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
172	Roy Trust A	$22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
27650	Steinberg A	$18½	17⅝	17⅝	—1
755	Zellers	490	490	490	—5

Total sales 486,162 shares.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—71

AlaPw 11pf	HudsBay B	Rexnord Inc
AmesDep St	JerCe 8.12pf	Rexnrd ptA
Atlas Corp	Johns Manv	Rexnrd pfB
BankTr NY	KaisrAl 59pf	RioGran pf
Bemis Co	KaisrAl 66pf	Rockwel Int
Carrier Cp	KaisA 4.12pf	Rockwint pf
Chris Craft	Levi Straus	Rucker Co
ChrisC cvpf	Marathn Mf	SantaFe Ind
CMI Inv Cp	Marathn Oil	Scherg Pigh
Dan River	Marcor Inc	Shakespre
DaytPL pfP	Marcor pf A	Shell Oil
Deseret Ph	McGraw Ed	StdOil Cal
Engelh Min	Medusa Cp	StdOil Ind
FacetEnt wi	MinnMM	SuCrest
FedNat Mtg	Munford	Texas Inst
FstInt Bcsh	Nat Detroit	UARCO
Foxboro	NoNG 5.50pf	UnPac Corp
Gamb Skog	Northrop Cp	Unit Brands
Gen Banc	Northrop pf	UnBrnd ptA
Gibraltr Fin	Pennzoil pf	Un Nuclear
GtAtlPac	Ph El 8.75pf	US Home
Harsco Cp	PhilVanH	Wash Nat
High Volt	Raytheon	Weyerhsr pf
HudsBay A	RelGrp pf B	

NEW LOWS—6

BeatFds 4pf	Chrysler wt	Pac GasEl
Capit Hold	Host Intl	Un Fidelity

Maritime Fruit Trying To Halt Ship Arrests

NEW YORK, March 26 (Reuters).—Maritime Fruit Carriers Co. said today it is currently holding talks to try to prevent further impounding of its ships by its creditors.

A company spokesman said only that talks are currently under way with "the appropriate parties."

Maritime's Gladiola was impounded yesterday by Danish creditors in Hamburg and Orchid was arrested in Rouen, France. The spokesman added that Maritime Fruit is currently in default under certain bank and institutional loan agreements and certain trade and service agreements.

IMF Delays Gold Talk

WASHINGTON, March 26 (Reuters).—The International Monetary Fund's executive board still has not reached agreement on rules governing its planned sale of 25 million ounces of gold over the next four years, informed sources said today. The issue was to have been taken up at a regular board meeting today but was postponed.

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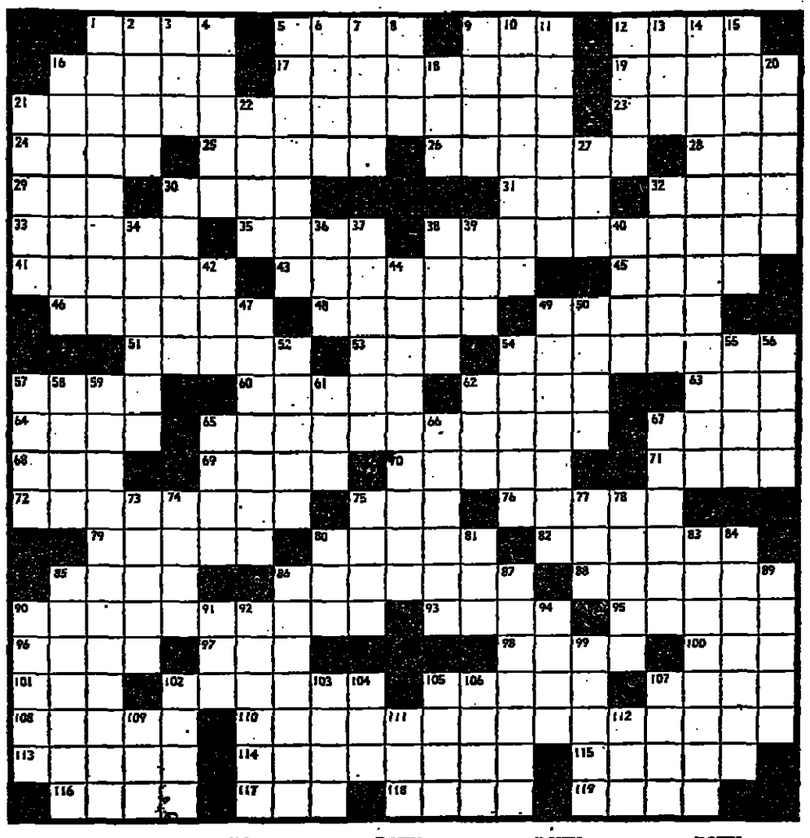
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

GETTING FAMILIAR—By Ruth N. Schultz



ACROSS

1 Bede or Smith
5 Loki's son
9 E'way sign
12 Léman et al
16 Stock the pantry
17 Threw an errant pass
19 Malay laws
20 Edward H. Harriman
22 On earth
24 ——— even keel
25 Historic connell site
26 Casting ——— eyes
28 Blackbird.
29 "... a woman be more like a ———?"
30 Mecca pilgrimage
31 Metric units: Abbr.
32 N. or S. ———
33 Girl's nickname
35 "You can fool ——— of ..."
38 Dorothy Lamour
41 Superdome athletes
43 George Herman Ruth
45 River isles
46 Maximilian
48 Like river deltas
49 Having stains
51 Russian co-op
53 ———Palmas
54 U.S. fighter plane
57 Comedian Mort
60 Of an element
63 Kind of processing
64 Gardner

DOWN

1 Ocean or City
2 "...brass o' bonny ———"
3 "——— longs ..."
4 Paris
5 Certain plastic surgery
6 Resort near

ACROSS

64 Wings
65 Will Rogers
67 Indigo
68 Luxury's offering
69 Possessive
70 Hidden speller
71 Congo river
72 Tools
75 Dance, in Paris
76 Portfish
79 Irish poet
80 Clear
83 Eleanor M. Patterson
87 Kind of song
89 "Tinderbox of Europe"
93 Pinch pennies
99 Mae West
93 Defense org.
95 Like a Ziegfeld girl
96 Mr. 'Iggins
97 Scottish denial
98 Like Lowell's June day
100 Compass point
101 Poetic word
102 Do street repair
105 Outburst
107 Not the same: Abbr.
108 Voting bellwether
110 P.T. Barnum
113 Fry
114 Syrian's neighbor
115 Man or pitch
116 Convey, as a hint
117 News workers: Abbr.
118 Raced
119 Cast-off spouses

DOWN

7 Asbury Park
8 Broken
9 Sultan's relative
10 Town in Denmark
11 Cooperstown's lake
12 Places for retorts

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	H	A	S	S		L	A	K	M	E		B	O	C	A		A	B	E	L	E
R	E	P	E	L		U	N	I	O	N		S	H	O	S	T		N	A	D	E	R
U	N	R	A			F	E	N	D	S		A	N	W	A	R		C	E	D	E	S
B	R	O	O	M	H	A	N	D	E	L			E	S	K	I	M	O	Z	A	R	T
A	I	N	E			I	S	T		A	M	A			P	E	N					
			P	T	E		B	A	V	E	L	L	D	S	L	E	A	V	E	O	F	
E	V	A	D	E	S		O	V	E	R	D	U	E	T	E	D		A	L	V	A	
N	I	G	E	R		I	A	M	A		E	T	L	A	T		U	M	I	A	K	
C	H	O	P	I	N	G	C	E	N	T	E	R		I	R	S		S	P	A	T	E
A	A	U		L	I	O	N		F	A	R		A	L	E		G	U	I	S	E	D
S	R	I	A		C	R	E	W		C	E	S	T	A		C	A	E	R			
M	A	Y	D	N	G	O	S	E	E	R		M	A	H	L	E	R		P	I	C	O	N
			D	O	U	T		Y	A	S	H	I		S	I	N	N		C	O	R	O
S	A	T	I	R	E		S	M	U	G		I	T	S		S	T	E	S		A	M	T
Z	N	A	T	E		S	T	O		S	C	H	U	B	E	R	T		A	L	L	E	Y
C	E	R	L	I	N		T	O	U	G	H		M	A	Z	E		L	I	E	G	E
C	L	I	V		B	R	I	T	T	E	N	I	A	S		S	E	U	R	A	T	
O	F	F	E	N	S	A	C	H	T	O	B	A	C	H		D	O	M				
			E	L	I			L	A	M			S	O	D		M	A	R	I	K	
D	O	H	O	L	I	S	T	I	L	L			S	I	Z	E	T	A	S	A	B	E	E
A	C	A	D	S		S	I	L	I	O	T		I	M	A	G	E		A	X	O	N	E
Y	A	Z	O	O		N	Y	M	P	H		C	A	N	A	L		V	I	T	A	L
S	T	E	R	N			A	P	S	E		S	M	E	L	L		O	M	E	N	S

DOWN

13 Drink
14 Martha J. (Canary) Burke
15 Lacy ——— (reformers)
16 Moonlight et al.
18 Sea signal
22 Eddy
23 "Here ——— the Showboat"
25 Indian beans
27 Place: Abbr.
30 Other: Prefix
32 Sprightly
34 Breathe
36 Family members
37 P.I.'s Aguinaldo
38 Convenes
39 "——— port in a storm"
40 Keen, in Scotland
42 Snow's relative: Abbr.
44 John J. Pershing
47 Lascivious ones
49 Like "Gulliver's Travels"
50 O.T. book
52 Side looks
54 "——— alive!"
55 Unfortunate
56 Bit of gossip
57 Shaker contents
58 Jai ———
59 Alfred E. Smith
61 Cheese et al.: Abbr.
62 Ten: Prefix
65 Hunley
66 Wind-borne
67 One from down under
72 One side of life
74 Pueblo Indian
75 Run or market
77 Spanish yeses
78 Basket fiber
80 Medieval verse
81 Genetic initials
83 Relatives of seahorses
84 Holiday potions
85 ——— canine
86 Like watery eyes
87 Baked with bullets
89 Observers
90 Composer Taylor
91 Compass point
93 Sancho Panza's mule
94 Vow
97 Conserve
102 Upholstery cloth: Var.
103 Pulsations: Abbr.
104 Spanish queen
105 Ooze
106 Say cheese
107 ——— bodied
109 Mind: Prefix
111 Church laws: Abbr.
112 Beerbohm

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Rain	MILAN	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	18	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	2	36	Clear
ATHENS	16	61	Overcast	MOSCOW	0	32	Overcast
BEIRUT	20	68	Clear	MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	54	Clear	NEW YORK	15	59	Sunny
BERLIN	10	50	Showers	NICE	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	50	Rain	OSLO	1	32	Overcast
BUCHAREST	13	55	Cloudy	PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	8	46	Overcast	PRAGUE	10	50	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Clear	ROME	15	59	Clear
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	SOFIA	11	52	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	16	61	Clear	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Rain
DUBLIN	8	46	Cloudy	TEHRAN	9	48	Clear
EDINBURGH	6	43	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	26	79	Clear
FLORENCE	15	59	Clear	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy	VIENNA	8	46	Rain
GENEVA	13	55	Clear	WARSAW	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	0	32	Overcast	WASHINGTON	20	68	Clear
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	ZURICH	10	50	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	17	63	Showers				
LISBON	14	57	Clear				
LONDON	10	50	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 26, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (f)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund..... $7.32
(d) AXEF Trustcor Int'l Fd... $8.59
Austral. Select Fd..... $0.27 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond..... SF981.25
— (d) Combar..... SF758
— (d) Grobar..... SF576
— (d) Stockbar..... SF863
(w) Brownsinvest..... $14.19
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.. $13.57
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.. $5.14
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd..... $7.62

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l..... $14.36
— (w) Capital Italia S.A..... $7.57
(d) Capital Rentinvest..... LF1,143
(d) Caribico Open-End..... $129.70
(d) Citadel Fund..... $3.34
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd... $530.05
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.. $7.71
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.. $12.61
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V... $8.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec..... SF575
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds..... SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l..... SF69
— (d) Energievalor..... SF63
— (d) Ussec..... SF675
— (d) Europavalor..... SF131.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A..... $4.36

(w) D.G.C..... $48.49
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)..... $1.21
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l..... $12.71
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd..... $12.43
(w) Europe Obligations..... LF1,091

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra..... DM22.40
— (d) Int'l. Rentenfond..... DM77.90

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets.. $17.10
— (w) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr... $31.24
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia..... $5.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund..... $13.27
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund.. $27.54
— (d) Fidelity World Fd..... $11.96
(d) Fiducem..... BF1,000
(w) First Intern'l Fd..... $123.89
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec..... $13.30
(d) First Nat'l City Fund..... $28.56
(d) First Security Can. Fd... $27.02
(w) Fleming Fund S.A..... $55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund..... $26.65
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr..... SF1,830
(d) Formula Selection Fd..... SF77.77
(d) Fonditalia..... $10.05
(d) Fund of Nations..... $6.04
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.).... $0.73
(w) Future Australia Fd..... Aus.$6.61

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund..... $12.50
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd..... $27.43
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund..... $6.34
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l.. $5.15
(w) Hanseatann Holdg. NV... $6.688
(i) H.O.I.T. Hoist..... $36.57
(d) Leofund..... $9.94
(d) Interfin..... SF323.30
(d) Inserfund S.A..... $9.12
(w) Intermarket Fund..... $108.15
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey)... $22.97
(r) Int'l Securities Fund..... $5.97
(r) Invest. Atlantiques..... $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund... $8.36
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S A.. $7.33
(r) Japan Growth Fund..... $15.80
(d) Japan Selection Fund..... $51.28
(w) Japan Pacific Fund..... $14.73

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust... $54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund.. $62.62
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $17.07

(d) KB' Income Fund..... LF1,654
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.. $11.35
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $15.76
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold..... $39.35

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—+(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.. SF$32.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income. SF$99
(w) Luxfund..... $15.18
(d) Medolanum Sel. Fund.... $9.90
(d) Newirth Int'l Fund..... $1.78
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund..... $3.32
(w) N.A.M.F..... $69.56
(w) Nippon Fund..... $40.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund.... $6.50
(w) Nor Amer. Bank Fd..... $6.63
(r) Pegasus Intern'l..... $6.39
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.... $22.65
(d) Renta Fund..... LF1,091
(d) Renta Capital Fund..... LF1,089
(d) Rentinvest..... LF905
(d) Safe Fund..... $4.69
(d) Safe Trust Fund..... $10.52
(w) Samurai Portfolio..... SF38.55
Share Realty N.V..... $15.13
Share International N.V..... $4.62

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)..... $12.34

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSP Fund..... SF34.41
— (d) Crossbow Fund..... SF4.59
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.... $7.48
(w) SMH Special Fund..... DM95.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. H. Est..... SF1,557
— (r) Secorswiss..... SF940
(d) Soros Fund..... $314.65
(w) Star Fund..... $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor..... SF486.75
— (d) Intervalor..... SF68.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio..... SF377.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.... SF213.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select..... SF98
— (d) Universal Fund..... SF96.15
(w) Talent Global Fund..... $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sec).... $26.22
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V..... $35.03
(w) Transpacific Fund..... $19.75

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh..... SF36.25
— (d) Bond Invest..... SF70.25
— (d) Convert-Invest..... SF80.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh..... SF121
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh..... SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest..... SF82.50
— (d) Pacific Invest..... SF77.50
— (d) Remploc-Invest..... SF256.50
— (d) Sofit South. Afr Sh... Sr179
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est.. SF178

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantictonds..... DM16.55
— (d) Europafonds..... DM33.00
— (d) Unifonds..... DM31.40
— (d) Unirenta..... DM41.60
— (d) Unispecial I..... DM53.10
(w) United Can. Int. Fd..... $3.17
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.... $12.44
(w) Western Growth Fd..... $8.14
(w) Western Hedge Fund..... $1,364.78
(w) West Proprietary N.V.... $1,530
(d) World Equity Gtth Fd.. $428.70
(w) Worldwide Securities.... $46.26
(w) Worldwide Special..... $3,935.55

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change F/F $10 to $1 per unit.

BOOKS

TELEPHONE
The First Hundred Years

By John Brooks. Harper & Row. 369 pp. Illustrated. $12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT was with a certain trepidation that one began reading "Telephone: The First Hundred Years," John Brooks's seventh work of nonfiction and first book since his instructive and entertaining history of post-World-War-II Wall Street, "The Go-Go Years." This uneasiness was momentarily assuaged when Mr. Brooks first seemed to identify the source of it in "well-founded suspicions about the arrangements behind... all books about corporate affairs," and then reassured us that while the American Telephone and Telegraph Company had given him more or less free access to its files, the book had been written without any corporate strings attached. Thus comforted, one read on... only to discover that the trouble anyway is that "Telephone" is a history of corporate affairs.

This is not said to imply that Mr. Brooks is overenamored with the subject of his study. Indeed, though he does finally admire AT & T for the vitality it has sustained over the century of its existence—a vitality Mr. Brooks attributes to the company's having to deal directly with the public—he takes great pains to criticize where criticism is due. He goes straight for the jugular of Telephone's basic existential dilemma—the fact of its being a monopoly in a competitive economy. Telephone justifies this state by arguing that it "can do good only by doing well," that its profits benefit everyone—not only its 3 million stockholders, but its 100-million-plus customers as well—because higher profits mean cheaper and better service. In response, Mr. Brooks points out that this argument can be stood on its head—that Telephone can also do well by cutting service costs, which is precisely what it did in the middle 1960s and "thereby contributed to the greatest single technical and public-relations setback of the company's modern history, the service failures of 1969-70."

Nor do I mean to suggest that Mr. Brooks hasn't made the best possible use of his material. He has. In his single chapter on the telephone's inventor, Alexander Graham Bell, Mr. Brooks has managed to pack more colorful detail than seemed to occur in the nearly 600 pages of Robert V. Bruce's definitive "Bell: Alexander Graham Bell and the Conquest of Solitude." Moreover, Mr. Brooks makes it clear, as Mr. Bruce somehow didn't, exactly how Bell's rudimentary telephone worked, as well as what the difference was between the magneto-induction transmitter that Bell kept pursuing and the variable-resistance transmitter that he stumbled on (and patented) almost incidentally, but which was to become the basis of the modern telephone.

And whatever curious facts about telephony there are to be discovered, Mr. Brooks has run them down and highlighted them for our edification—how for some curious reason yet to be understood by either social scientists or the futurologists at Bell Labs, the rate of telephone use in the United States is increasing *faster* than the square of population growth, which would seem the logical rate of increase, if you assume, as observers once did, that for every two new telephone talkers there would occur four new telephone conversations. Is there some form of entropy working here, a tendency of all our activity to collapse into talk?

Or how, contrary to the prevailing myth, the common stock of AT & T has not done all that well in the long run: "Since 1900, when the company in its present form was organized, the value of its common stock, leaving aside the benefits of an unbroken string of dividends and an irregular flow of valuable rights offerings to stockholders, has no more than doubled, over a period when the general cost of living has more than quintupled."

Still, when you come right down to it, there is something confining and parochial about the corporate history. For one thing, the formal challenge it presents is about as interesting as sweeping a floor or cutting a hayfield. So, despite all the color and detail Mr. Brooks brings to the telephone, he is finally reduced to pulling his story along as if he were lining up windrows—now let's catch up on technical developments; now let's see how the telephone is being treated in art and literature; now let's tell the story of the 14th Street fire, and so on—as if there were no purpose to it all except clearing up the field.

For another thing, the story of the "colossus of talk" is not that significant or dramatic. It's true that AT & T is the biggest and richest and most widely owned corporation in America, and "a pioneer example, perhaps the pioneer example, of the new phenomenon to be memorably described by Adolf A. Berle jr. and Gardiner C. Means in 1933, in their book 'The Modern Corporation and Private Property': the corporation run not by its owners but by professional managers." And Mr. Brooks makes as much of these facts as he can. But finally you get the feeling that what the story of AT & T signifies is the story of AT & T. What's more, what may be the most dramatic incident in the company's life since it was born—namely, the 1974 suit by the Justice Department to break up the Bell System—has not yet been resolved.

I suppose one should look on the bright side and imagine what this book would have been like had it been a history of the soda-pop industry and had it been written by almost anyone other than John Brooks. Still and all, "Telephone" remains a corporate history, and for that basic reason it is not one of John Brooks's best books.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

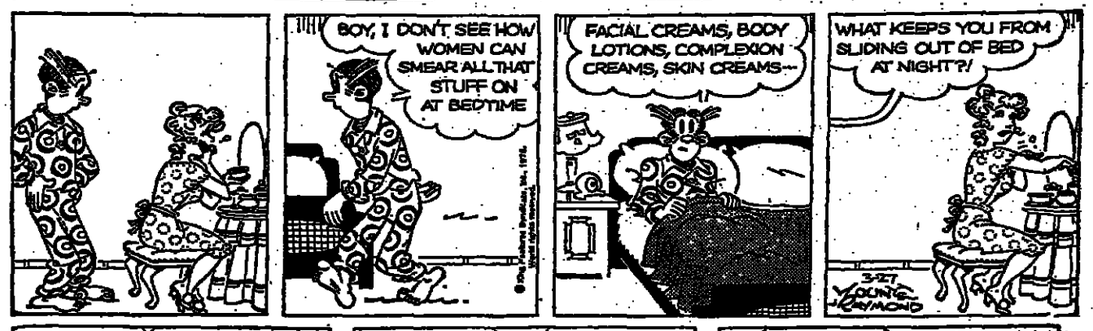
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BERTE RAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE®—that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and DAVID L. HOYT

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INSIF

YICIL

KUSTEM

REVONG



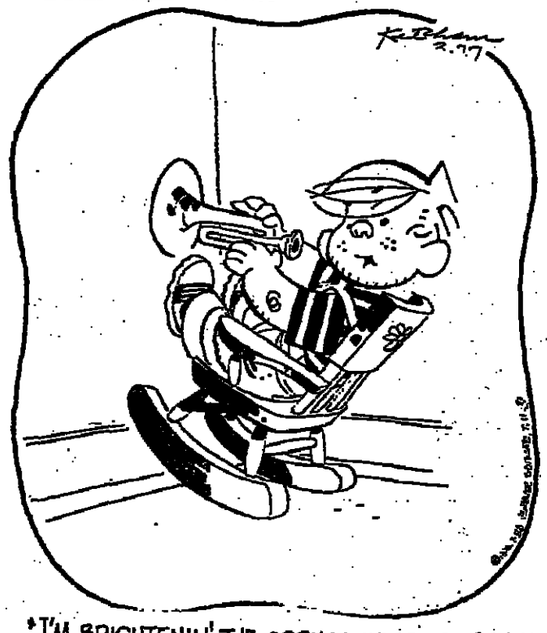
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

THE ○○○○○○ "○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOLIO KETCH FAMOUS THIRTY
Answer: *Expect a cold reception when you're late for this*—A HOT MEAL

DENNIS THE MENACE



Play UCLA in Semi

...diana Copying Style ...a Former Champion

By Paul Attner

...SHINGTON, March 26 ...Following is an analysis four teams competing for ...ational Collegiate Athletic ...ation basketball champion... ...morrow in Philadelphia.

Indiana

...attitude of the Indiana ...s, who play UCLA in the ...nal, is much like that of ...d UCLA powerhouses: un... ...ble. The Hoosiers are also ...roversial and, so far, un... ...le. UCLA made those ...eristics the mark of a ...ion.

...is not as strong a team ...ch Bobby Knight produced ...ear. It doesn't have as ...good shooters, but its pass... ...me offense still has helped ...oosiers hit 51 per cent of ...field-goal attempts. They ...that quick and their foul ...g, especially from guards ...Buckner (47 per cent) and ...ilkerson (61 per cent), has ...inity.

...nt admits his team relies ...avily on Scott May and ...enson. Neither can afford ...into foul trouble, or In... ...may not survive as it did ...em on the bench in the ...s regionals. May is a ...shooter, Benson is a proto... ...physical big man. Indiana ...plays within its means, ...ever forcing any shot or ...With four senior starters, ...look for the Hoosiers to ...up in pressure spots.

...ers' scoring, rebounding ...s: guards Quinn Buckner, ...203 (8.6, 2.7) and Bob ...on, sr., 6-7, 200 (8.2, 4.6). Kent Benson, jr., 6-11, 245 ...8), forwards Scott May, ...220 (23.7, 7.8) and Tom ...rthy, sr., 6-7, 225 (9.9, 5.3). ...reserves: Wayne Radford, ...6-3, 210 (4.8, 2.2), Jim ...sr. 6-5, 195 (9.3, 0.7), Rich ...ins, fresh., 6-5, 215 (2.4, ...).

UCLA

...Bartow has fiddled with ...uins more than John ...r ever dared in most years, ...result is a somewhat im... ...yet inconsistent team ...e one that was crushed ...ana in November.

...man center Dave Green... ...ives the Bruins more mo... ...nside, while Ralph Drol... ...lays better coming off the ...Marques Johnson has had ...second half of the season ...dre McCarter's shooting ...proved from 35 per cent ...ar to 46 per cent this ...

...the Bruins still seem to ...e aggressiveness and spark ...eat team. They play so ...ically that if one of their ...nt men—McCarter, John... ...Richard Washington— is ...tioning, no one else can ...er. But it shouldn't be ...n that Wooden last year ...

...NBA Results

Thursday's Games

...107, Atlanta 98 (Westphal ...19; Drew 20, Brown 18, Hea... ...d 108, Washington 105 (Wicks ...17; Chester 24, Robinson 20)... ...109, Cleveland 94 (McAdoo ...Rua 25, Smith 23; Snyder 21, ...16).

...122, Golden State 104 (New... ...Murphy 22; Wilkes 22, Smith ...

...ine Keeps Title

...BANE, March 26 (Reu... ...Australian Tony Mundine ...his Commonwealth light... ...eight boxing title when he ...t out Baby Boy Rolle of ...hamas in the third round ...scheduled 15-round fight at ...Hall here tonight. It was ...st time Rolle had been ...down in 51 fights.

...the Same Story: Nastase ...ns and Gets Into Argument

...M SPRINGS, Calif., March ...PI). —Ilie Nastase, upset ...call by an official, came ...behind to beat American ...Stockton yesterday and then ...to an argument with the ...

...kton called Nastase a "dis... ...to the game" after Nastase ...a 3-6, 6-0, 7-6 victory and ...refused to shake hands, in ...American Airlines tennis ...

...stase did everything he could ...the match in an unfair ...said Stockton. "He stalls ...en points, he calls the offi... ...every name in the book and ...alls his opponents names ...the match.

...think he's a disgrace to the ...and I'm not ashamed to say ...

...Romanian became outraged ...the officials awarded ...ton a point in the first set ...ugh it appeared he illegally ...d the ball.

...stase turned his anger into ...performance in the second ...nd outplayed Stockton in a ...aker to win the final set ...

...e players got into their argu... ...in the locker room; it ended ...Nastase and his friend, top... ...d Jimmy Connors, made a ...exit.

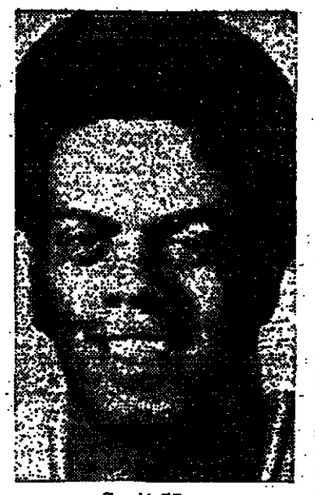
...nnors gained the quarter... ...s by downing Bob Lutz, 6-2, ...Arthur Ashe, second-seeded, ...ed a 6-3, 6-4 triumph over ...Richey.

...hn Newcombe beat Cliff ...dale, 6-2, 7-6; Roscoe Tanner ...ed Brian Fairlie 6-3, 6-3; and Rod Laver beat Mike Estep 6-1, 6-3.

Defending champion John Alexander defeated Raul Ramirez, 6-2, 6-3, and No. 3-seeded Bjorn Borg defeated Stan Smith, 7-6, 7-5.

Goolagong Advances

BOSTON, March 26 (AP).—Second-seeded Evonne Goolagong and fifth-seeded Rosemary Casals, with aggressive net play, last night advanced into the semi-finals of a $75,000 Virginia Slims indoor tennis tournament. Goolagong defeated Kerry Melville Reid, 6-3, 6-2, in a 43-minute match, while Casals overcame Lesley Hunt, 6-4, 6-4.



Scott May



Kent Benson
... Indiana's strength

Flyers Break NHL Record For Home Ice

PHILADELPHIA, March 26 (UPI).—Bill Barber scored his 44th goal of the season last night and led the Philadelphia Flyers to a National Hockey League record with their 34th triumph at home.

Gary Inness, who was acquired from the Pittsburgh Penguins in a trade for Ed Van Impe, made a successful debut as goaltender for the Flyers. He stopped 36 of 37 shots and made three dramatic saves as the Flyers beat the New York Rangers, 4-1.

Defenseman Tom Bladon slapped in a 55-foot shot at 15:50 for a tie and Andre Dupont put the Flyers ahead, 2-1, at 10:36 of the second period.

Bruins 4, Black Hawks 2

At Boston, fluke goals by Jean Ratelle and Hank Nowak in the second period helped the Bruins to a 4-2 victory over Chicago. The triumph put the Bruins to within two points of clinching the NHL's Adams Division title.

With Chicago leading, 1-0, on a Pit Martin goal, Ratelle tried to center a pass from the left corner on a power play. But the puck bounced off a skate and past Chicago goalie Gilles Villemure at 5:22 of the middle frame. Less than three minutes later, Nowak was attempting to keep control of the puck in front of the Black Hawk net and his pass bounced off a defenseman into the Chicago net.

Blues 5, Penguins 2

At St. Louis, Red Berenson and Chuck Lefley scored in the second period to give the Blues a 5-2 triumph over Pittsburgh.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
* Philadelphia	49	11	15	113	327	184
N.Y. Islanders	39	19	15	94	275	176
Atlanta	32	32	11	75	249	223
N.Y. Rangers	25	41	9	59	245	315
Smythe Division						
Chicago	29	29	17	75	228	244
Vancouver	30	31	14	74	250	256
St. Louis	27	35	13	67	232	222
Minnesota	20	39	6	46	182	281
Kansas City	12	50	12	36	174	315
WALES CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
* Montreal	54	11	10	118	310	161
Pittsburgh	33	30	12	78	319	281
Los Angeles	34	31	9	77	235	246
Detroit	25	40	9	59	202	278
Washington	9	55	10	28	207	365
Adams Division						
Boston	47	14	13	107	296	216
Buffalo	42	20	12	96	313	224
Toronto	33	28	14	80	279	233
California	26	40	10	62	229	264

* Clinched division title.

Thursday's Games

St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 2 (Lefley 2, Patey, Berenson, Unger; Pronovost, Larouche).

Philadelphia 4, NY Rangers 1 (Bladon, Dupont, Barber, Saleski; Gilbert).

Boston 4, Chicago 2 (Ratelle, Nowak, Cashman, O'Reilly; Martin, Hull).

Cohen Is Ready For Right Move

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, March 26 (IHT).—Nessim ("Call me Max") Cohen wants to be loved except, his friends say, he's been saying the wrong word at the wrong time, maneuvering the wrong way at improper moments. Forget charm, Max. Put on the boxing gloves.

Max can overcome his handicaps Sunday night when he meets World Boxing Council middleweight champion Rodrigo Valdes in a scheduled 15-round bout at the Pavilion de Paris in an un-stylish part of Paris.

Max, 34, is not chic either; he is almost bald. He is a North African Jew who lives in a five-room suburban apartment, with no garden. His friends are not actors or actresses; to his workouts come the local cookie-maker, the dress cutter. Max is not a nightclub man; his place is Chez Max, his tough-colored bar out of the streets of Casablanca. 'Tis a fitting corner for a tough man from the streets of Casablanca.

Max Cohen, the anti-hero doing and saying what pleases him with diplomacy usually an afterthought; the Jean-Paul Belmondo of the ring, the antithesis of the image expected of a French idol.

"Above all, I want to win the title for France," says Max when he wants to charm. Above all, Max sincerely would like to win the title for Max to show France that it has been wrong in rejecting him and his ways.

Remembering Cerdan

"France has been waiting for a middleweight champion since Cerdan," says Max. Cerdan—a good name to pull out. The late Marcel Cerdan also was from Casablanca, and won the world title at age 33, becoming the much-needed post-World War II French ornament of honor.

Max arrived in France in the early 1960s, alone, after becoming the only Jew ever to win a gold medal at the Pan-Arab Games. His parents had left Morocco for Israel and Max emigrated to the big city, where he said he was not welcomed with immediate affection.

He did not become the big business man, with vest and all, that parents Esther and Meyer had envisioned. The easiest, and quickest, way to make a living was by doing what you do best, and Max became a professional fighter in 1964. He has compiled a 37-9-9 won-lost-tied record, including a standoff with former champion Emile Griffith and a knockout victory over Jean-Claude Bouttier, a handsome, high-cheekboned Frenchman who represented all that Max was not. Bouttier, also, had garnered two title fights. Max beat him early last year and earned his chance for the big payday.

The bout was set for Grenoble for last April. On the eve of the fight, after years of petty purses, Max said the fight would have to be called off. Blame tendonitis, which came knocking at his elbow.

Max's friends, enjoying the mountain air, shook their heads and let out a monumental "oy."



Keystone.

Max Cohen poses in front of fight poster.

Max, they told him, you know you're not getting any younger.

Max, opportunity doesn't knock twice.

What did they want from poor Max? Go fight tendonitis.

All Is Perfect

But blessed be the riches of American television and the wonders of modern medicine. Max is going to make $60,000 Sunday night. His elbow pains are gone and Valdes, the champ, also is feeling better nowadays.

The Colombian has had to recuperate from an automobile accident in which he shattered bones in his right hand. He had completely smashed the right index finger and needed several months of special therapy to put it in punching shape.

Now Valdes's manager, Gil Clancy, says the hand is in good shape and will be thrown Sunday night whenever there is an opening. If it lands, Max will stay calm.

Max feels nice and loose these days before the battle. "I feel very confident," he says. "I know now I know my profession."

He says he knows the combat will be "one of strength and I hope I am the stronger. I just want to get at least one chance to hit him. I know Valdes will go down." If he lands, he'll be making the right move at the right time.

NCAA Meet

Shaw Swims to Victory; Southern Cal Has Lead

PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 26 (AP).—Tim Shaw won the 500-yard freestyle, dethroning John Naber, and the University of Southern California took some giant strokes toward its third consecutive team title at the 53d National Collegiate Athletic Association swimming and diving championships at Brown University last night.

Joe Bottom of Southern California won the 50-yard freestyle and Lee Engstrand of Tennessee took the 200-yard individual medley to join Shaw as the night's individual swimming champions.

Shaw swam a classic race against two-time defending champion Naber, of Southern California. Neither swimmer had ever been beaten in championship competition at 500 yards. But Shaw, the freshman freestyle sensation from Long Beach State, outswam Naber in the final 250 yards to win by nearly a body length.

Shaw, last year's Sullivan Award winner as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete, improved Naber's previous American record of 4:20.45 by clocking 4:19.05. Naber also was under his old mark, clocking 4:19.71. The defeat ended Naber's string of consecutive NCAA titles at six.

As a freshman and as a sophomore, Naber had won the 500-yard freestyle and the 100 and 200-yard backstroke events.

He is heavily favored to repeat as champion in both backstrokes this year. No swimmer can compete in more than three individual events in any meet.

Three titles here would have tied Naber with Jack Medica of Washington and Roy Saari of Southern California, who each won nine NCAA titles. Naber still has a year of eligibility remaining.

Bottom, a junior, retained his NCAA title in the 50-yard freestyle. David Fairbanks of Stanford was second in 20.47, Scott Findorff of Southern California third in 20.49, Robert Sells of Tennessee fourth in 20.64, Jeff Rolan of Utah fifth in 20.68 and Jim Montgomery of Indiana, world record-holder in the 100-meter freestyle, was sixth in 20.76.

Engstrand took the individual medley in 1:50.12 and later accepted his gold medal wearing a coonskin cap which covered his shaven head. Britain's David Wilkie, swimming for the University of Miami, was second in 1:50.30 and Steve Furniss of Southern Cal, this event's champion in 1973 and 1974, was third in 1:51.09.

Southern California successfully defended its title in the 400-yard medley relay, and has a total of 141 team points, moving into a commanding lead after the first full day of the meet. Tennessee was second with 74, followed by Indiana with 67, UCLA with 40 and Miami with 30.

FIFA Committee Set to Keep Out South Africans

SANTIAGO, March 26 (Reuters).—An International Football Federation (FIFA) committee, which recently watched a multi-racial soccer match in Johannesburg, will ask the federation to maintain its ban on South Africa's participation in international soccer, a committee member said here yesterday.

Juan Goni, of Chile, a FIFA vice-president, said the committee went to South Africa to see if apartheid policies in sports were being relaxed. He said that although the committee saw a game between a visiting Argentine team and a South African combination made up of black and white players, it was not convinced.

"We could not ignore the fact that the game was staged especially for our benefit and we made this known to the South African soccer authorities and the education minister."

Goni said the committee will recommend to a full FIFA meeting in Rio de Janeiro next month that the ban be maintained because of South Africa's apartheid policies.

A Year Older and Still Fat, Tiant Remains Red Sox Symbol

By Kenneth Denlinger

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., March 26 (WP).—There was enthusiastic applause as he walked toward the mound—to pitch batting practice—and an even warmer response when he left. "Loooee, Loooee," they chanted. It will be that sort of season once again for Luis Tiant and the Boston Red Sox.

Tiant resembles the overstuffed creation of some daft tinkerer, something that ought to be bobbing out of clocks on the hour instead of giving bitters motion sickness. Of all the players on the Red Sox pennant-winning team last season, Tiant held the fans' affection the tightest. He offers much of the preseason intrigue this year.

Generally, Boston is either very old or very young at the vital positions. There is Carl Yastrzemski, 36, at first and Rico Petrocelli, 32, at third, youngsters Fred Lynn and Jim Rice in the outfield and the 35-going-on-74 Tiant giving it one more try on the mound.

"Tell you what, though," said one American League scout, "if they had a good third baseman, they'd be a cinch to win the division again. That's how good the talent is. Look at the pitching. They're uncertain about Tiant, so they trade for somebody who's better than he ever was."

Pitching Help

Ferguson Jenkins has been a somebody in baseball for nine years, an expensive insurance policy Boston acquired from Texas for an expendable outfielder, Juan Beniquez, and a much younger pitcher, Steve Barr. The addition of reliever Tom House, from Atlanta, for Roger Moret, also was significant.

"Utility infield might be my biggest decision of the spring," said Darrell Johnson, who produced a pennant in his second season as manager.

Johnson seems to dwell on basics more than the leaders of most set teams. Where the Reds, for instance, seemingly don't concentrate on much beyond honing obvious skills, the Red Sox practice rundowns and the like. Even Carlton Fisk goes through 15 minutes of trying to block wayward pitches after an already stiff workout.

One of the surprises of camp is that all of Fisk's bones remain in place. Last season, he was on the disabled list from March 12 to June 23 with a broken arm. Fisk has played a total of only 131 games the last two seasons.

The Red Sox usually manage a spectacular injury each season. They missed Fisk in the early going last year, then lost Rice, with a broken bone in his left hand, for the playoffs and World Series.

Most of the alleged experts do not believe either Rice or Lynn will suffer drastic comedowns from splendid rookie performances. Many insist that Rice, overshadowed by the rookie-of-the-year and most-valuable-player honors earned by Lynn, will become the superior hitter.

Hank Aaron, for one, said Rice has the potential to challenge his home-run records, for the same reason—that short left-field wall in Fenway Park—that will help cover defensive troubles.

Riches Ahead

Lynn had a season most players dare not consider in their fantasies. Before turning 24 in February, he had won 13 major awards, including Athlete of the Year by both wire services. He has stirred mild controversy by demanding to be paid in proportion to that performance, with a three-year contract that might allow him to buy a piece of every rock except Plymouth.

Still, Lynn's face is not as universally familiar as his statistics. Outside Boston, he said, most fans do not recognize him. At the moment, he seems to have the best of all worlds, the still-to-be-negotiated riches of success and few of the irritants.

It may eventually be necessary for owner Tom Yawkey to settle the contract demands of such as Fisk and Lynn. Yawkey recently stepped in quickly when Tiant demanded another year on his contract. Yawkey gave it to him.

Last season, the Sox were remarkably efficient, grabbing the lead in the AL East July 6 and holding it by two games or more most of the final three months. Significantly, the Red Sox won nearly two-thirds of the 74 games that were decided by two runs or less.

That does not leave much margin for error, especially with such as Tiant, whose arm was left for dead five years ago. There was concern within the Red Sox that perhaps Tiant would ease out of shape during the offseason, perhaps have to be left behind when camp breaks in April.

"I was worried until he got here," Johnson said. "Then I saw him pitch, and I knew he'd been throwing for at least a month." Clearly, the spirit still is more than willing with Tiant. As for the arm, Tiant offers a who-knows shrug and struts off puffing his cigar.

Exhibition Games

NEW YORK, March 26 (UPI).—When Tom Seaver pushed himself into the middle of the heated labor negotiations between players and owners, there was speculation on how the turmoil would affect his pitching.

The three-time Cy Young Award winner tried to assure one and all that there was no need to worry. When the work was there to be done, the war of words would be left behind.

Seaver got his first chance to prove his point yesterday and he responded admirably by allowing only two hits and no runs in four innings as his New York Mets lost, 1-0, to the St. Louis Cardinals in a St. Petersburg, Fla., exhibition.

"It was very good," Seaver said. "It wasn't like a first game, it felt more like my third. I felt I could have pitched seven innings. I wasn't trying to reach back, but the fastball was there even though I wasn't trying to overpower anyone."

Seaver has yet to sign a contract for this season and last word from Met management still had the ace right-hander up for trading bids.



Associated Press.

TWO FOR ONE—Brewers' first baseman Mike Hegan grabs pop foul while catcher John Buffamoyer tries to do same.

Long Beach (Calif.) Succeeds In Drive Toward Grand Prix

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 26 (AP).—Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Australia's Alan Jones were late additions to the lineup of drivers entered in Sunday's inaugural United States Grand Prix West—the race even the optimists predicted never would happen.

Ickx and Jones, who did well in last weekend's non-championship Formula One race at Brands Hatch, England, swelled the list of drivers to 26 for the $265,000 event.

Jones, a newcomer who gained considerable praise for leading the Race of Champions before finishing second behind Britain's James Hunt, was named to a Cosworth Ford-powered Surtees TS 19.

Ickx, a Grand Prix veteran who went into semi-retirement last season to await development of a more competitive car, replaced Austrian Harald Ertl in a Williams-Cosworth.

Rumors that had circulated until early this week that the race would not be held due to financial problems were denied by race organizer Chris Pook. He said the event will cost $515,000, which includes the purse and $250,000 for transportation and expenses of the Formula One teams. Pook also said advance ticket sales have exceeded $500,000.

Five hours of practice were scheduled on the 2.02-mile circuit to prepare for the 200-mile race. Most drivers have never seen the testing layout.

The few who have, including American Mario Andretti, Jody Scheckter of South Africa, Chris Amon of New Zealand, and Welshman Tom Pryce, are considered to have a slight edge.

They were all in last September's dress-rehearsal race here with Formula 5000 cars.

Andretti described the course as very demanding, with several types of road surfaces, including asphalt and concrete, and very difficult to adjust to.

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Indianapolis 4, Houston 3 (Leclerc 2, Parisien, Keon; Mark Howe, Preston, Larwy).

Quebec 7, Edmonton 5 (Tardif 2, Houle, Bordeleau, Fletcher, Sampson, Tremblay; Paiemande 2, Spring, MacGregor, Baird).

San Diego 8, Cincinnati 1 (Ferguson 2, Nork, Peacosh, Lacroix, Falkenberg, Rivers, Debol, Montenegro Beaton).

Golfer's Repairs Lead to 1-Stroke Margin

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S.C., March 26 (AP).—Bob Murphy, who went home for some help when he found his game in need of a major overhaul, returned to action yesterday with a 5-under-par 66 for the first-round lead in the $215,000 Sea Pines Heritage Golf Classic.

"Last week in Jacksonville I shot 76 in the last round and I called some friends at home and told them I can't take this machine to the Heritage. That golf course will kill me," Murphy said.

I was just so frustrated. The way I'd been playing, it had cost me a fortune. It had cost me two tournaments, maybe three."

So Murphy hustled home to Delray Beach, Fla., on Monday and sought the help of old friends Gene Martin, a five-handicap amateur, and club pro Laurie Hammer, a former tourist.

"I hit balls for five hours—probably the most I've ever practiced in one stretch in my life," Murphy said. "We took movies, stop action, the works."

They discovered a flaw in Murphy's grip. He corrected it —"My left hand was too strong," he said—and improved his score 10 strokes between the last round last week and the first one here.

"Now I'm comfortable again," he said.

Murphy held a one-stroke advantage over Don January, a 46-year-old who used a new driver and forged a 67 in the drizzly weather that dampened the demanding, 6,655-yard, par-71 Harbour Town Golf Links and helped produce some of the lowest scores ever seen in this event.

Hubert Green, who said he was playing "so good it scared me," headed a large group at 68, just two off the lead.

Green, the winner of the last two tour events, was tied with Dave Stockton, John Schroeder, Butch Baird, Peter Oosterhuis and Marty Fleckman.

Defending champion Jack Nicklaus didn't hit a green until the eighth hole and had to settle for a 72.

Lee Trevino matched par, but Ben Crenshaw was one over at 72 and Johnny Miller struggled to a 75.

Sailer Resigns as Ski Leader Of Austria's National Squad

VIENNA, March 26 (Reuters).—Austria's national ski team trainer Toni Sailer announced his resignation today in a television interview.

Austria's poor performance in the Alpine events during last month's winter Olympics evidently led to his decision. Sailer, 41, said: "I am definitely resigning—I don't know what I'm going to do, but I'll do something."

The only medals won by Austria in the Alpine disciplines were Franz Klammer's gold in the men's downhill and Brigitte Totschnig's silver in the women's downhill.

The winner of three gold medals in the 1956 Winter Olympics in Cortina, Italy, Sailer had success with his team when first appointed in 1972. Annemarie Proell-Moser was a consistent winner for the Austrians.

But when the host nation failed in the Olympics, Sailer was severely battered by the press.

His contract was due to expire at the end of the season and a favorite to replace him is national ski-jump trainer Baldur Preiml, whose team won gold and silver medals on the final day of the games.

Sterling to Defend

LONDON, March 26 (Reuters).—Bunny Sterling, Britain's Jamaican-born European middleweight boxing champion, will make the first defense of his title in Milan on May 30 against Italy's Angelo Jacopucci.

20. To hear the office news.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

Congressional Reform

WASHINGTON—When the new Congress was elected in 1974, there was a great deal of publicity about the young Turks that were going to bring about reform in the legislative branch of government. A few people may have wondered what reforms they produced and what happened to these tough young men and women who were going to go up against the system.



Buchwald

One, whom I'll call Efrem Halbibird, told me:

"It wasn't as easy to fight the system as I thought it would be."

"What happened?"

"Well, what we didn't know was that Congressman Wayne Hays of Ohio was in charge of the House Administration Committee."

"What has that got to do with reform?"

"Everything. If you go up against the system you don't get a parking space on the Hill. How can anyone serve the people if he can't park at the Capitol? You may think election reform is very important to this country, but it certainly doesn't have priority over parking."

* * *

"So the reason the young Turks haven't made any inroads in Congress is because if they tried they might lose their parking privileges."

"It wasn't just parking privileges. Some of us could have lived with that. But Hays is also in charge of office expenses. If we went up against him we might have found ourselves without pencils. How can you write new reforms if you don't have any pencils?"

"Typewriters?" I suggested.

"Hays is in charge of typewriters, *too. If he gets mad at* you you could wind up with a really lousy typewriter. It's one thing to want to change things in the House, but how can you do it if you don't have the tools to work with?"

"Hays has you in a box."

"He can put you in one if he wants to. He's in charge of allocating office space. If you're not willing to play the game you can wind up talking to your constituents in the men's room."

"That's tough when the League of Women Voters comes to town," I said. "But what are you going to do this election after you promised the people in your district that, if you were elected, you would bring about much-needed reforms in Washington?"

"I'm going to talk about furniture. What I didn't know when I ran in 1974 is that if you don't become a team player, the old-timers can really screw you up on getting decent furniture for your office. I know one member of the freshman caucus who stuck to his guns on an issue Wayne Hays was against and his swivel chair collapsed on him right in the middle of an important committee hearing. He got the message pretty fast."

"Are you trying to tell me that the reason the freshman caucus hasn't been heard from in the past year is because they're afraid Wayne Hays will see they get faulty furniture?"

"Of course not. It's really the stationery problem. You see, he's in charge of how much stationery we get. If he cut down our stationery allotment, all of us would be in serious trouble. We can sit on rotten chairs with the stuffing coming out of them, but you take away our stationery and we're in serious trouble."

"I can appreciate that."

"He also has to authorize our travel vouchers. No one in this country is going to mess around with someone who authorizes his travel vouchers. That's suicide."

"Well, I'm glad you explained *it to me. I thought you had just* lost interest in trying to reform the system."

"That's ridiculous. We're as determined as ever to make this body more responsive to the people's needs. But we can't do it unless we have an adequate supply of paper clips."

Italian Photographers Lose Hunters' Right

ROME, March 26 (UPI).—Italians have a right to follow wild animals onto private property to kill them but not to take pictures of them, the Constitutional Court ruled today.

The court turned down a request by wildlife photographers to be granted the same trespassing rights as hunters. Under existing law, any hunter can enter someone else's property, provided it has no fence and nothing is being grown on it.

Neolithic Worship Site

BERLIN, March 26 (Reuters).—East German archaeologists are investigating what they believe may have been a place of worship of the Neolithic period, which was unearthed near the town of Aschersleben. The Communist party newspaper Neues Deutschland reported that archaeologists found a system of stakes arranged in concentric rings on a settlement place believed to be about 2,500 years old.

'Excessively luxurious weddings,' said the pronouncement, 'cultivate low instincts and petty-bourgeois philistine aspirations . . .'

Soviet Georgia: When the Singing Stopped

By Peter Osnos

TIFLIS, Soviet Georgia (WP).—Until recently, the best Georgian weddings were gala and generally raucous affairs, likely to last two or three days and attended by hundreds of people who would consume enormous quantities of delicious local wines, brandy and champagne.

In honor of the occasion, guests were expected to make a cash gift to the hosts—a lucrative arrangement whereby some successful parents, it is said, netted profits large enough for the purchase of a new car.

Then, in November, the Georgian Communist leadership issued a stern 5,000-word edict entitled: "On Measures to Intensify the Struggle Against Harmful Traditions and Customs." "Excessively luxurious weddings," said the pronouncement, "cultivate low instincts and petty-bourgeois philistine aspirations and help to spread in certain circles erroneous ideas about how easy living conditions in Georgia are."

The declaration also denounced funerals that turned into "disorderly mass drinking bouts," the commemoration of ancient religious holidays (including ritual animal sacrifices) and even Georgians' celebrated hospitality, which, it complained, had been "unjustifiably overblown."

The consequence of these popular practices, said the party, is a "cult of money grubbing, acquisitiveness and idle pastimes," all of which are inconsistent with "Bolshevik modesty."

What started out three years ago primarily as an effort to end widespread official and economic corruption in this sunny land of 4.7 million people has evidently become something much more than that: an extensive, Kremlin-directed campaign to do what Romans, Persians, Byzantines, Arabs, Seljuk Turks, Mongols, Ottomans and the czars' proconsuls tried and failed to do before—bring the unruly Georgians into line.

Authorities in other outlying Soviet republics, chiefly neighboring Armenia and Azerbaidzhan, are also battling endemic bribery and a spirit of cultural independence that Moscow cannot abide. But here more than elsewhere, the drive is demanding fundamental changes in the Georgian way of life and the adoption of Soviet principles that have apparently been resisted up to now.

For example, as late as 1970, more than 30 years after collectivization, well over half of Georgia's total agricultural output still came from small private plots. By contrast, productivity on state land was abysmally low, less than half the average for the Soviet Union, despite the region's warm climate and good soil.

Open Markets

Farmers were clearly more interested in supplying fruits and vegetables to open markets around the country where they could make personal fortunes than in working for the good of the collective—the basic requirement of Communism. Even today, according to Eduard Shervardnadze, the party's first secretary in Georgia, "a rural resident who produces 10 or 15 tons of tangerines on his private household plot . . . will take in roughly 50,000 to 60,000 rubles a season." (A ruble is officially worth about $1.40. The average Soviet farmer is supposed to earn about 125 rubles a month.)

By the end of the decade, however, if plans are fulfilled, this vestige of capitalism will be much reduced. Already, farmers who try to transport large quantities of private produce outside Georgia face criminal prosecution. A campaign is now under way to persuade people they should sell their excess output to the state.

And most significantly, the targets for the growth of Georgia's important wine industry in the next five years have been set at 60 per cent, a figure so high that, unless order and austerity are imposed, there will be a substantial shortfall. That is a failure that Georgia's leadership, and particularly the ambitious Mr. Shervardnadze, cannot afford.

Hence, the need to curb Georgians' distinctive penchant for free enterprise requires less extravagance in their personal habits as well.

Mr. Shervardnadze took over in 1972, after a 25-year local party career. His mission, for which he was well prepared as a former minister of interior, was to be a tough, honest police chief. Almost immediately, scores of ministers, industrial managers, and officials from virtually all branches of the party apparatus began to be fired as a pattern of extraordinary corruption unfolded.

The rewards of wholesale profiteering in consumer goods, building materials and foreign currencies were substantial. The most notorious entrepreneur, Otari Lazeishvili, staged lavish banquets in his richly appointed mansion and—it is rumored—had the personal protection of the wife of Mr. Shervardnadze's predecessor. Lazeshvili and dozens of his collaborators are now in jail.

The corruption was so pervasive—bribes were essential for routine medical care and supposedly free apartments were sold for thousands of rubles—that Mr. Shervardnadze declared in exasperation at one point: "Is there nothing that is not for sale here? If there is, I cannot think of it."

The purge is still under way. Last spring, the party's second secretary was fired for "crude errors and failings." In December, the chairman of the Council of Ministers was removed and at the Georgian party congress in January, Mr. Shervardnadze spoke grimly of "major new cases of embezzlement and malfeasance."

But singling out individuals, even by the hundreds, is clearly only part of his strategy for change. A dour puritanism is now the official style, apparently to set the model for others. In Armenia, for instance, a visitor calling on some government or party personage is treated to heaping plates of fruits and candies, and, above all, wines and liquors. In Georgia, the tables are mostly barren now except for a bottle of mineral water. That difference, an official observed, is not accidental.

Aside from the damper on garish family festivities and customs, Georgians say that cultural restraints are also on. Fewer foreign musical and dance companies are permitted to perform than in the past. And the demands for order, they complain, have cast a pall over the accomplishments of Georgian artists, filmmakers and poets.

Resentment is perhaps inevitable. When Mr. Shervardnadze came in, said a writer, a devoted Georgian patriot, "we thought, 'At last an end to corruption.' It was bleeding us all dry. But really, are we Georgians still so much worse than other peoples? I think not. It's just that we sang and laughed more and so our failings were more visible.

"Now we are all huddled in our houses. And the singing has stopped."

Stalin's Ghost

The strictness of the new regime, some Georgians believe, is a form of retribution from Moscow for the years when the republic had a special place in the Soviet Union as the homeland of Joseph Stalin. There is, they say, an increasing subservience to Russian norms, illustrated in a speech Mr. Shervardnadze gave to the 25th Communist party congress last month:

"Georgia," he said, "is called a sunny land. But for us the real sun has risen not in the east, but in the north from Russia, the sun of Lenin's ideas."

In that speech and others, Mr. Shervardnadze hailed the gains made in bringing Soviet standards to Georgia since he took over, but he also acknowledged stout resistance. In construction, vital public services, scientific research, industrial development and especially agriculture, the record, he said, is still poor.

"The most tenacious vestige of the past," he said in January, "is the private ownership psychology and morality" and "no sphere of the republic's life has been unaffected by those negative tendencies." The message was plain enough: More pressure can be expected.

PEOPLE: *Rock Star David Bowie Faces U.S. Drug Charge*



David Bowie

. . . goes to co

British rock star David Bowie, two members of his band and a woman pleaded not guilty to a drug charge in Rochester, N.Y., Thursday. City Court Judge Alphonse Cassetti set April 20 for preliminary hearings and released the four on $2,000 bail. Police said that Bowie, 28, and the others were arrested Sunday after two undercover policewomen joined a party in Bowie's hotel room and confiscated about half a pound of marijuana. The four were charged with criminal possession of a controlled substance, which carries a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison—but legal sources said that marijuana offenses in New York State are usually settled without jail sentences.

* * *

"I quit," Madalyn Murray O'Hair said in Dallas. "Anybody who wants to take over leadership of the American atheist community can have it." It was Mrs. O'Hair's suit that produced the 1963 Supreme Court decision banning prayers and Bible reading from public schools. "For 13 years the Christian community in the United States has abused and brutalized me," Mrs. O'Hair, a resident of Austin, Texas, said. "On the other side of the coin, the American atheist community has never supported me."

* * *

A Peace Corps worker, lost for 11 days in the mountains of Nicaragua, was found by an army patrol and is "recuperating normally" after losing 20 pounds on a diet of leaves and wild plants. Paul Bundick, 29, of Los Angeles, became separated from other corps members while traveling to supervise construction of rural health clinics.

* * *

When veteran film star Mary Pickford is awarded a special Oscar in Hollywood Monday, she will probably view the ceremony on a television set at home. Miss Pickford has been a semi-recluse for the past 10 years. Now 82, she will be given the Oscar "in recognition of her unique contribution to the film industry." Academy Award officials hope that Miss Pickford will leave Pickfair, the gabled house that she built with her former husband, Douglas Fairbanks sr. Her third husband, Buddy Rogers, has said he thinks that is unlikely. Miss Pickford said that she would make up her mind at the last moment. In case she does not attend, she has been filmed accepting the Oscar.

* * *

Two bakers rolled out a piano-shaped birthday cake after Arthur Rubinstein's concert at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia to commemorate his 89th birthday.

* * *

Lord Snowdon has said that his broken marriage to Princess Margaret will not drive hi[m into] exile, London's Daily Expre[ss re]ported Friday from Aus[tralia]. Reporter Peter Hardy said he talked with Snowdon in [Syd]ney Thursday and Snowdo[n said:] "Let me make it clear th[at no] one is going to make m[e go] into exile. My home is Br[itain]." He was also quoted as s[aying] that he did not know that [Buck]ingham Palace was to ann[ounce] his separation from the pr[incess] when he flew to Sydney [last] week to mount a photog[raphic] exhibition that had bee[n ar]ranged last year.

* * *

Danny La Rue, Britain's [high]est-paid female imperso[nator], said Friday that he had b[ought] a 76-bedroom mansion at S[trat]ford-Upon-Avon for half a [mil]lion pounds ($1 million). La [Rue], 48, who has pulled in an esti[mated] £3 million at the box office, [said] that he will run the 200-[year-]old mansion and estate [as a] hotel and resort with we[ekend] cabarets starring himself. [The] entertainer already owns [the] Old Swan Inn in Berkshire which he paid £100,000 six [years] ago.

* * *

In Nome, Alaska, Jerry [Riley] said that he was anxious [but] had no reason to be. He [won] the 1,049-mile Anchorag[e-] Nome dogsled race and was [hours] ahead of his nearest [com]petitor. "But I didn't kno[w I] had it until I crossed the f[inish] line," Riley said Thursday. [He] finished in 18 days 22 [hours] and 58 minutes—not fast en[ough] to top Emitt Peters's 1975 re[cord] of 14 days and 14 hours.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC[E]

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U.S. JOURNALIST, excellent credentials, will consider all prospects to live in Europe. Currently manage large p. r. division. U.S. television network news experience. M.A. Conversational French. Lived in Europe one year, want very much to return. Wire/write: Len Sassenrath, 923 Hinman St., Apt. 3H, Evanston, Illinois, 60202 U.S.A.

OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE, lawyer, trouble shooter representative. Heavy marketing, entrepreneurial, negotiating. Extensive business/legal int'l. experience. Establish-ed success S.M.M. int'l. manufacturing/sales co. on a shoestring. Strong on startups/turnarounds. U.S. national, fluent French. Currently in N.Y., available to represent foreign interests. Will also travel anywhere in world for appropriate contract/position. Excellent academics/references. 32. Box 11,648, Herald, Paris.

VERY SMART, attractive Israeli girl, 25 years old, civil engineer, fluent English, Hebrew, German, Italian, looking for challenging, responsible job, not necessarily engineering. Willing to travel. Reply registered mail: Irith Levy, Residence Leonardo da Vinci, Via Senegallia, Milano (Italy).

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER, M.S.W.-American, 6 years experience, child psychiatry, seeks position in Europe. L. Israel, Oranje Nassaulaan 149, Overveen, Holland.

ENGLISHMAN & WIFE, 27 + 26, seek employment. Most jobs considered. From 8 May. 31 Marmion Rd., Aigburth, Liverpool, U.K.

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ENGLISH AU-PAIRS, MUM'S HELPS, NANNIES AVAILABLE NOW. NASH PERSONNEL, 27 GRAND PARADE, BRIGHTON, U.K. TEL.: 64502.

U.S. FEMALE, 21, seeks summer Au-Pair, B.A. psych. major, bilingual, swim instructor certificate, light housework. Box 11,642, Herald, Paris.

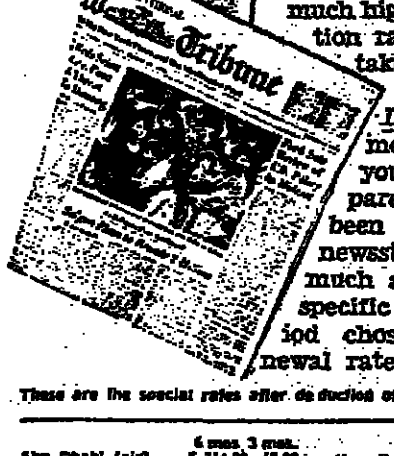
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LOOKING FOR MARRIED COUPLE to do household work for family with large home. Must have permit to work in U.S.A. Send resumé to: Vickie Vycital, Box 318, Springfield, Illinois 62702.

AU-PAIR FOR U.S. FAMILY in Manhattan: 2 small children, light housekeeping. Own room. Salary: $75 weekly. References & photo to: Sabin, 128 Central Park S., New York, N.Y. 10019.

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